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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## THE OHIO CAMPAIGN

### Carl Schurz's Address at Cincinnati.

### An Argument Which Admirably Suits Pennsylvania.

### Some Important Facts for Laboring Men.

### Inevitable Consequences of the Inflationists' Wild Schemes.

### The Country Needs Confidence, Stability of Values and a Safe and Honest Currency.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Hon. Carl Schurz addressed a large audience here to-night on the financial question involved in the present campaign. The following is an abstract of his speech:

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that he did not commit himself in advance to the support of either party in the Presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Schurz said an attempt was being made to secure the indorsement by the people of the greatest State of the West, and one of the greatest in the Union, of a financial policy which, if followed by the National Government, would discredit republican institutions the world over, expose the American people to the ridicule and contempt of civilized mankind, make our political as well as business life more than ever the hot-bed of gambling and corruption and plunge the country into all those depths of moral and material bankruptcy and ruin which, as all history demonstrates, never, NEVER fail to follow a course so utterly demented in its wickedness. The advocates of inflation in Ohio expect, if successful in this campaign, that the inflation fever will sweep like wildfire over the Western and Southern States, dictate the policy and the platform of the next Democratic National Convention, and in 1876 put an inflation party into the field strong enough to defy opposition. Pennsylvania has followed Ohio, and the inflation question will be used as a new agency to revive the curse of sectional warfare in our politics. This is no matter of local concern; it is a national danger which all good citizens should unite to avert—an incalculable mischief threatened which should be prevented.

The Democrats profess to be, above all, in favor of two things: First, the strictest maintenance of the limitations of Government power as an indispensable safeguard of free institutions; and second, an honest and economical conduct of our public affairs. Its fidelity to these two things is the particular boast of the Democratic party, and upon this fidelity it bases its claims on popular confidence and support. Examine the present attitude of Ohio Democrats. They have adopted a platform insisting upon an augmentation by the General Government of its irredeemable currency. Those who advocate such inflation are advocating an assumption and exercise of power by the Government far more overreaching and dangerous, and a corruption and profligacy far more demoralizing and oppressive than any we have so far experienced. It this be so, the Ohio platform is a reckless and barefaced abandonment of the very principles the Democratic party pretends to be proudest of.

Here and there the pretense is put forth that the Ohio platform does not mean an inflation of our irredeemable paper currency at all, but merely an adaptation of it to the wants of trade. This argument is used to calm the apprehensions of those who recoil from naked inflation and the prospect of ruin it opens. Never was a deception more insidious. What does the Democratic platform say? It states that the contraction of the currency wrought by the Republican party—which contraction, by the way, is only imaginary, as every well informed man in the country knows—has brought about the present depression of business; and having made this statement, the platform proceeds to propose "to make and keep the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade." What does this mean? If anything, it means that the volume of the currency has been reduced so much as to fall short of the wants of trade; that it must be "made" equal to those wants, and that can be done only by issuing still more of it from time to time, as the volume put out may not have effected the purpose. Every child in the country can understand the meaning of such language, and I wonder with what faces "honorable gentlemen" can stand up before an intelligent people feebly quibbling about a turn of phrase which has no meaning at all if it does not mean inflation. But it means not only inflation by a single act and to a fixed amount—it means inflation continuous and indefinite.

The volume of the currency is to be "made and *kept* equal to the wants of trade." Is not the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade now? Is it a fact as notorious as daylight that the banks of the country, especially in the centers of trade, are full of money that lies idle for want of employment? Intelligent man questions this fact. To any candid mind this would conclusively prove, not that the volume of currency is unequal to the wants of business, but that the business of the country is unequal to the volume of the currency. But no! say the inflationists. It does not prove that the volume of currency is equal to the wants of trade for, although there may be a superabundance of money in the banks, there are a great many people who want money and cannot get it. To candid common sense, this again would prove, not that there is a lack of currency, but that there is a want of confidence which deters those who have money from embarking in business, and from lending money to those who need it. This want of confidence is to be overcome. How do the inflationists propose to accomplish this?

On this point we obtain some information from their chief. Governor Allen, who is by the Democratic party of Ohio charged with the great office of leading the country out of all its financial difficulties, I have studied some of his speeches of that venerable gentleman, which, I must confess, filled me with wonder and amazement. No words can do him justice but his own. In a *verbatim* report of his speech delivered sometime ago, at Marietta, I find the following language:

"These men [meaning his opponents] go about and cry there is too much money in this country. I wish to God we could find some of it. [Laughter.] They say it is in the banks. Is it? It might just as well, for the purposes of money and currency, be in the bottom of the Pacific ocean, for if it is not in circulation, it is no more money than so many cornstalks would be. To be money it must circulate as a medium for carrying on the exchange of the country."

This, then, is Governor Allen's doctrine: I do not wish to speak harshly of the venerable gentleman who, no doubt, possesses many estimable qualities, and far be if from me to cast any slur upon his character as a man. But standing there as one of the great leaders whose wisdom the people are called upon to trust for the management of their most important interests, his expressed opinions challenge scrutiny. Now, I must confess, among all the glaring absurdities with which the inflation school of financies has been flooding the land, I find none equal to this theory of Governor Allen's in brilliancy of nonsense. It deserves to be recorded and transmitted to posterity as one of the immortal utterances of the financial statemanship of this period.

You say that although the banks in the business centers are full of money, lying idle for want of employment, we want more currency. But business can have more currency if it can have as much as it wants without any further act of the Government. Every one of you, or any association you may form, having the necessary capital, can start a bank of issue, all legal impediments are removed. But behold! the currency will not inflate one cent's worth. And you, worthy patriots, who clamor for more currency, do not lift a finger to create more. It is said that there is not enough currency to buy the bonds as a basis for further national bank issues, yet everybody knows that there is scarcely a town of respectable size without men of means fully able to form a combination for that purpose.

There is contraction; not by the Government, not by the Republican party, not contraction forced upon the business of the country, but a contraction voluntarily set on foot by the business men of the country when that business was at perfect liberty to choose expansion as well. But the inflation doctors insist on treating the case as one of starvation rather than an overcharged stomach, and propose, if the patient refuses to take it willingly, to ram down by force still more of the indigestible stuff.

And what good will inflation do? Prosperity is to revive at once; every man, woman and child is to have plenty of money; all debts are to be paid by a sort of self-acting process; every mine, every factory, every mill in the land is to be at once in full blast, and thousands of new establishments will spring up on all sides; they will produce an indefinite quantity of goods, and for all they produce there will be a ready market; everybody will want to buy everything, and have plenty of money to do it; the laboring man will command the situation; he will have to work less and get higher wages for it than ever; and in an incredibly short time we shall all be rich—or rather, while now the rich get richer and the poor get poorer, the rich will get poor and the poor will get rich; the "money power" will be broken, for money will be cheap money, it will be "the people's money" and the more of it the better.

An irredeemable paper money, cheap money, the people's money! Inflation the relief of the poor! I entreat you, laboring men, poor men, give me your candid attention one moment. Suppose we issue more currency; how will it operate? Here is a laboring man who works for his wages. He is honestly toiling to support himself and family, and may be has saved a few hundred dollars and deposited them in a savings bank. Congress resolves to issue more currency and inflation begins. The millennium is now coming; the "people's money" will be plenty. The gold premium rises and the prices of commodities also. The laborer goes to the store to buy things for his family and finds that prices have become higher. He asks how this is, and is told that gold has advanced and the dealer has to raise his prices. After a while he discovers that his wages are insufficient to support him and his employer makes no advance in wages, or, if gold has risen thirty or forty per cent., he grudgingly increases wages fifteen or twenty per cent., as "things are so uncertain." The landlord asks for higher rent, and the laborer has to submit. So he concludes to build for himself, and applies to a moneylender for a loan at low interest for two or three years, but the money-lender replies that since more and more greenbacks are issued the value of the dollar decreases rapidly and he does not know what that money may be worth at the end of three years; perhaps ten cents in gold or nothing; and he proposes to lend the money secured by a mortgage for what it would be worth in gold at the end of three years. And the worthy laborer begins to suspect that there must be something wrong about "the people's money" which was to be so cheap for the poor man.

But the policy of "making and keeping the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade" requires the issue of larger and larger quantities of the "people's money," for the wants of trade demand more with every new issue. Prosperity develops to such a point that a bushel of coal costs twenty dollars, and a jackknife its weight in gold. Finally the inevitable crash approaches. The prudent rich man has anticipated its coming and taken his precautions; he can do so, for he has the knowledge and the means. But the poor man is the victim of his necessities. He is swept along by the tide. A feeling of distrust creeps over the business community. Confidence is shaken; labor goes to his place of work as usual. The employer is sorry, but there is an overstocked market and a downward tendency and he is obliged to take in sail; he has but little work at low wages, or no work at all. At last the shipwreck is complete. The rich man is in the life boat, and the poor man in the breakers with nothing to save him.

The greater the inflation, the greater the distance between prices and wages. Who does not know that when the crisis of 1873 came work stopped and wages went down a good while before the cost of living did? And who had to lose the difference? The laboring man. What follows? Of all agencies which human ingenuity can invent, there is none that so insidiously robs human labor of its earnings and makes the fortunes of the poor man the football of the rich, as a currency of fluctuating value. To call it the people's money is a cruel mockery as to call loaded dice the honest man's chance against a sharper. It is the most insidious agency to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The greenback appeared, not as a trick of scheming financiers, but as the creature of public necessity. The people had full confidence in the integrity of the Government as to its fulfillment of its promises. When the events of the war were disastrously against us, doubts arose as to the ability of the Government to redeem its pledges, but not as to the honesty of its intentions. Those doubts affected the value of the paper money. But when the chances of war turned in our favor and at last the armies of the Union triumphed, there was scarcely a man in the land who did not believe that what the Government had promised would, as a sacred obligation, be faithfully performed. And the same confidence which the legal tender commanded at home was commanded by our bonds abroad. But if you inflate the currency under present circumstances, what will be the condition of things then? The additional greenback will not appear as the creature of imperative public necessity, to save the life of the Republic in the extremity of peril. It will appear as the product of a scheme the purposes of which are dark. The world will begin to suspect that when a Government, in the face of the disastrous experiences of mankind, resorts to so extraordinary and dangerous a measure without necessity, its integrity cannot longer be depended upon. The last remnant of confidence will be paralyzed. The world will see the specter of repudiation looming up behind a reckless a financial policy. The faith of mankind in the integrity of our Government giving way, our credit will be shaken to its very foundations, and you may well be surprised if, in the general alarm about threatened dishonesty, you see the securities not only of the Government, but of our private corporations, flung by the hundreds of millions into the market, producing a crash more fearful to all our economic interests than any people on earth can remember for generations past. Is it not time to stop such wantom schemes of mischief? I know as well as anybody that business is depressed and that many are grievously suffering. But does not the common sense of mankind, does not our own recollection of past events clearly point out the road of improvement and relief?

It is evidently not more money that we need. What do we need, then? Confidence, confidence will induce timid capital to venture into enterprise. And what is the first requirement to restore confidence? It is stability, above all things the stability of current values, which renders possible business calculations of reasonable certainty. But confidence will not grow as long as the prospect that the wild schemes of demagogues or visionaries may obtain control of our national finances hangs over the business world like a threatening storm-cloud. Confidence will not grow as long as every business man in the country looks with trepidation for the meeting of the National Congress, and does not cease to tremble till the welcome day of its adjournment, for fear lest the counsels of folly might prevail and cross even the most sensible calculation and baffle the acutest foresight. Confidence will not return until a financial policy is unalterably determined upon which will give us, not more money, but HONEST, SAFE money. For honest, safe money is, of all foundations of sound business, the most indispensable.

### CRIMINAL RECORD.

**The Clearfield Conspiracy Trial.**

CLEARFIELD, PA., September 27.—To-day having been fixed for the trial of John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, for conspiracy in connection with the miners' strike of last spring, a large number of witnesses and interested parties are in attendance. The defendant is represented by Judge Barrett, of Clearfield, F. W. Hughes and Lin Bartholomew, of Schuylkill county, and ex-United States Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, all of whom are present.

**St. Louis Whisky Cases—Indictments Quashed—The Case Against Ex-Clerk Avery.**

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Miller delivered an opinion on the question of merger raised in connection with the indictment of McDonald, Joyce, Fitzroy and Bevis, which charge them with conspiring to destroy public records and also with destroying them. The first offense being a misdemeanor and the latter a felony, the defense claimed that the lesser offense was merged in the greater and that the indictment should have been for a felony and not a misdemeanor. Judge Miller sustained the demurrer, and the indictment against these parties for this offense was quashed. There are other indictments against the same persons, however, which will come up in proper order.

In the case of W. O. Avery, of Washington, an argument was heard on a demurrer based upon an alleged contradiction in the indictment, that document stating that the defendant, while an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in Washington, conspired with parties in another place far distant. The demurrer was overruled. An argument was heard in the *habeas corpus* case of Colonel Joyce, and the matter taken under advisement.

### TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

President Grant and family leave St. Louis to-day for Des Moines, by the way of Quincy, Illinois.

Paxton, the absconding teller of the Mechanics' Bank, of Montreal, is reported to have embezzled over $100,000.

Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, was yesterday shot and probably mortally wounded by his partner, Michael Finnell, in New York.

It is rumored that Charles H. Hall, United States Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, has been removed, and that Reimer C. Feldcamp has been appointed his successor.

Mrs. Norton, wife of the editor of the Dallas, Texas, *Intelligencer*, who was injured by the cars at Chicago, during the visit of the Texas editorial excursion, died at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago, yesterday.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Powhattan's Orders Revoked.

### No Necessity for a Man-of-War at Port au Prince.

### Minister Bassett to be Instructed Not to Interfere with Domestic Affairs of Hayti.

### Secretary Delano's Successor Unannounced.

### Legal Tenders to the Amount of $843,000 to be Retired This Week.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1875.

**American Interests in Hayti.**

Some further correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Haytian Minister concerning the action of the United Sates Minister to Hayti in the protection of the Haytian refugees. The Secretary of State has finally arrived at the conclusion that it is scarcely worth while to dispatch the man-of-war to Port au Prince, and the order to the steamer Powhattan to proceed to that point has been revoked. It would involve an expense of probably $50,000 to send the Powhattan on this errand, and Mr. Fish is now satisfied that it is not necessary for the protection of American interests. The orders to Mr. Bassett, the American Minister, will now be forwarded in the regular mail. They are very positive that he must abstain from any interference in the domestic affairs of Hayti.

**Secretary Delano's Successor.**

There has been a considerable deal of speculation in all circles to-day as to the successor of Secretary Delano. Ex-Senator Pratt said the idea of taking the office almost scared him, after what Mr. Delano says about the duties and responsibilities, but notwithstanding this did not say that he would decline it. Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, is thought by many to be the coming man, but no one appears to possess any positive information on the subject.

**Retirement of Legal Tenders.**

The Secretary of the Treasury will, in a day or two, retire $843,000 of legal tenders, that being eighty per cent. of the additional banking circulation called for since the last retirement of legal tenders was made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1875.

**THE INDIANOLA CYCLONE.**

The Signal Officer reports the following, in reference to the recent cyclone at Indianola: The lowest barometer occurred on the afternoon of September 16, when it stood at 28.99 inches, with the maximum velocity of wind at the time 84 miles per hour. Thousands of drowned are strewn over the prairies south of Indianola, and several light coasting steamers are lying in the same direction from six to ten miles inland.

**SECRETARY DELANO**

will return to Washington to-morrow for the purpose of closing his official and private business. The name of his successor has not yet been announced.

## FALL RIVER.

### Manufacturers Open Their Mills, but Few Operatives Accept the Opportunity to Work.

### Riotous Demonstrations Against Those Who Sign the Agreement.

### Military Called Out—No Serious Collision Occurs.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 27.—At six o'clock this morning the familiar sounds of gongs, whistles and bells sounded from the different mills, the manufacturers throwing open their doors to the operatives. As they presented themselves at their respective mills they were asked if they would or would not sign the agreement. Those who would not were requested to disperse, and those signing passed into the mills. Several of the mills did not have enough help to make it an object to start up. They are ready, however, when there is a sufficient number to make it advisable.

The two Durfee mills are running ten or twelve pairs of mules and about two hundred and fifty looms, about one-eighth of the full force being at work. The Richard Borden mill started up with seven hundred looms, with a full complement of spinners and spoolers and the carding room nearly full. About half-past eight some thousand operatives marched down to this mill, making an attempt to enter the yard, but were met by the superintendent and overseer of the weaving department, whom they stoned; but they were kept at bay and the gates closed against them. This intimidated large numbers of weavers, who then left the mill, and it is now running about three hundred and fifty looms.

The Fall River Manufacturing Company's mill started with two hundred looms and six pairs of mules. The spooling department is full and there are fair representatives in other departments. The Slade, Neetamoc, Mechanics, Barnard and Granite mills had small represeutatives in each department, and all continue to run except the Slade; the help there having been threatened with the taking of their lives, many withdrew and the mill will shut down. A woman having several children in this mill was mauled by a mob of six or seven hundred operatives, who told her that if her children were not taken from the mill they would be killed when they came out. The mob made similar threats to the operatives of the Chace and other mills. As they passed the Montauk mill stones were thrown at it, smashing some thirty or forty panes of glass. A number were also broken at the Osborn mill.

A committee appointed by the operatives visited Mayor Davol upon this morning, soliciting aid. They were informed that as they had declined to work this morning, he had no authority to assist them from the City Treasury. They propose to make an application to Governor Gaston. About four o'clock some thousand operatives gathered in and around Market Square, near the City Hall, demanding relief. The Mayor attempted to address them, but failing to obtain a hearing, ordered the crowd to disperse. The police, in obeying his orders to disperse the crowd, were compelled to exhibit their revolvers. Stones and bread were thrown by the crowd. The police made six arrests. The Mayor has called upon Colonel D. Daval, of the Third Regiment, who has notified Companies B. and D., of this city, to assemble at their armories immediately, and also called additional companies of his regiment from neighboring cities. Large numbers of operatives would go at once to work could they be assured of protection. Of seventeen spinners who signed the agreement at the Chace mill, a week ago, only one has been threatened with violence. The operatives have lost sympathy by to-day's proceedings.

The mob assaulted some operatives of the linen mills at noon. One girl was cut on the head with a stone. The police were sent to the scene and the crowd promptly dispersed. Two companies of the Third Regiment M. V. M. have arrived from Taunton.

There is little change in the status of the help at the mills. Ten thousand were present at the operatives' mass meeting in the park this afternoon. It was voted to petition the manufacturers to withdraw the obnoxious agreement, and two committees met this evening to carry out this plan. If it fails, a call will be made for a grand mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, the operatives believing that they can gain the sympathy of all. No interference worthy of note was made with the operatives as they came from work this evening. Everything is very quiet on the streets. The militia are stationed at different points in the city where disturbance is anticipated. The troubles are by no means believed to be over. The Mayor refuses to interfere in the differences between the manufacturers and operatives, but is determined to maintain peace and order at all hazards.

The humiliating dispute as to the right of a Methodist minister to the prefix of "Rev." on his daughter's tombstone in an English parish churchyard has gone to the Privy Council.

**Economy Is Wealth.**

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE EQUINOCTIAL—MORE DISASTERS REPORTED.

LONDON, September 27.—The American ship Ellen Southard, Captain Woodsworth, last from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was lost to-day on the Lancashire coast, between Formeby and Crosby, not more than twenty miles from Liverpool. The cargo is a total loss. One of the life boats which went to the assistance of the ship, afterward capsized and it is reported several persons were drowned. Later advices announce that nine of the crew of the Ellen Southard were drowned. The gale last night was very damaging, both at sea and on land. The weather continues boisterous, and telegraphic communication northward is still interrupted.

LONDON, September 27.—Further accounts from the North show that great damage has been done by the storm. At Manchester a large mill was prostrated by the gale and the walls crushed into adjacent buildings, causing great destruction of property, but no loss of life. Many vessels broke adrift in the Frith of Forth, on the Tyne, At Shields and in Mersey the casualties are numerous. Eight of the crew of the Southard were drowned, by the capsizing of a life boat, which went to their assistance, the pilot and four of the boat's crew were lost. The damage by the storm in Liverpool is immense. Nearly every building in the city suffered some injury. Several fatal casualties are reported.

THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, September 27.—Dispatches from the Swedish arctic expedition report its arrival at Hammerfest, Norway. All the officers and men were well. Important maps and scientific collections have been made.

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Mark Lane Express*, of this evening, has the following review of the corn market for the week: "With abundant importations, prompted by the favorable aspect in July and the generally successful gatherings, the value of wheat prices has been further downward, say from one to two shillings, and though we see no cause for an immediate reaction, we think the reluctance of farmers to sell, with the firmness of foreign holders, may check a further downward movement, so that as winter approches price may mend. Hence in following our decline. Paris has slowly moved down on flour, with a slight decline in wheat, but the provinces show little change, notwithstanding liberal arrivals at Marseilles. The present decline is more to be attributed to immense foreign arrivals than anything else, but we may expect a speedy set off in these supplies and some reaction in prices, because some of the export markets have been reduced in like proportion to England. In Belgium the decline has stopped. It is much the same in Holland, while some German markets show rather higher rates, though St. Petersburg has shown some reduction, and no exportable surplus which has recently been placed in granary will be needed. It is but reasonable to expect that better prices will be paid as the season advances. The general average which represents the business of a fortnight back, is higher than last year by one shilling eleven pence, but transactions at the present time will about bring rates to a level."

### THE RAILWAY SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, September 27.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of railways began to-day at Darlington, England, with many thousands of people participating, among them the Lord Mayor of London, and the Provosts of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The railroad companies have subscribed £20,000 toward the expenses of the celebration. The programme was as follows: At noon there was a grand procession, winding up with the inauguration of a bronze statue to George Pease, by the sculptor Lawson, costing £3,000. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by the Duke of Cleveland. In the afternoon there was a grand banquet, to which seven hundred people sat down. At the banquet a fine portrait of Joseph Pease, by the artist Macbeth, was unveiled. Congratulatory telegrams were sent, announcing the progress of the banquet to all the railroad kings on the European continent, in America, Egypt and India.

European Turkey.

FALSE NEWS FROM BELGRADE.

LONDON, September 27.—The London *Standard's* Vienna special has the following: A Belgrade paper reports that a bureau has been established there for forwarding false and warlike news. Only six thousand men are in arms and the militia assembles only twice a week. The Skuptchina will soon adjourn.

OPINIONS OF THE MEDIATING CONSULS.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Times* to-day has a special telegram from Vienna, in which it is said that a portion of the Consular Commissioners who have returned to Mostar, say they are convinced that, with few exceptions, the insurgents are ready to lay their grievances before the Consular Commissioner and negotiate, but they decline a suspension of hostilities in the meantime, and think it indispensable that the great powers should first certain reforms without which pacification will be an illusion. The Consuls say the district they traversed have been frightfully devastated, and the population are now decimated by disease and suffering. Unless speedily helped the country will be ruined for many years to come.

A NOTE FROM THE PORTE.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening has a special telegram from Berlin, containing the following: The Turkish Government has sent a note to the Great Powers disavowing any intention of attacking her vassal States. The Northern powers have recommended the Porte not to pursue the insurgents into Servia and Montenegro.

ADVICE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 27.—The Great Powers have most earnestly exhorted the Porte and the Servian Government to avoid any precipitate act.

Germany.

DEAN SUSCZINSKY AND HIS TEMPORALITIES.

LONDON, September 27.—A special from Berlin says Dean Susczinsky has joined the Old Catholics and married. The Old Catholics were thus obliged to decide the question in regard to priests marrying, and decide it affirmatively. The Government has resolved to protect Dean Susczinsky in the enjoyment of his temporalities.

Italy.

PROMISES OF SPEAK TO THE VATICAN.

ROME, September 22.—Yesterday a copy of a note received from Canovas de Castillo, during his Premiership, was dispatched to Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, from the Vatican. This note promises the re-establishment of the Concordat. Cardinal McCloskey had a long conference with Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 25.—The steamships City of Chester, from New York, and Moravian, from Montreal, arrived out.

### FIRE RECORD.

**Reynoldsville, Pa.—$3,000.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA., Sept. 27, 1875.

Stephenson's Depot Hotel and restaurant was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, about one o'clock. The cause was a defective flue in the kitchen. The fire was discovered in time to save nearly all part of the furniture was saved. The loss is about three thousand dollars; insurance thirteen hundred.

**Hamden, Conn.—$80,000.**

HARTFORD, CONN., September 27.—A fire at Hamden this morning entirely destroyed Clarke's webbing and tool manufactory, and also his scissors and needle manufactory. Loss about $80,000; insurance $37,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**New Brunswick, New Jersey—$90,000.**

NEW YORK, September 27.—The Star Oil Mills, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, owned by Charles Myer, were burned yesterday. Loss $90,000; insurance $65,000.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

*Probabilities for To-Day.*—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear and warmer weather, with light variable winds or calms and falling, followed by rising barometer.

The direct cable parted in the ocean section yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Great Western, from Bristol, England, has arrived at New York.

"Store-order Pershing" is the title the workingmen in Schulkill county have given the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Pershing evidently was an Inflationist when he was a member of the Legislature—he was in favor of inflating the profits of corporations at the expense of their employees. His idea was that store orders were just as good as money.—*Scranton Republican.*

**Inducements Offered**

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOG BOOK OF A FISHERMAN AND ZOOLOGIST. By Frank Buckland, M.A., Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales. From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Illustrated.

Few would suppose from the title that this book was so entertaining. Mr. Buckland is a gosippy and entertaining naturalist, and there are here and there dashes of rollicking humor in the work that are relishing. Besides the intelligent manner in which he has presented many phases of this delightful study, he has also rendered the subjects in a charming style, calculated rather to attract than repel youthful readers. The discussion takes a wide range and bears upon his observations at the Zoological Gardens, England, as well as in his official duties as an Inspector of Fisheries. The book is mainly composed of papers from *Land and Water* and other periodicals, copyrighted, and written at intervals, frequently on railway trains, while the author was attending to his official duties. We cordially agree with the opinions of competent critics that the work is a valuable contribution to science. Wherever the reader will dip into it, he will find pleasure and profit. It deserves a wide sale.

HOW TO LIVE LONG; or, Health Maxims, Physical, Mental and Moral. By W. W. Hall, D. D., author of *Hall's Journal of Health*, etc. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hall has a way of "putting things" that makes his writings captivating, though really there appears sometimes a conflict of views, and some of his maxims a little out of place. Upon the whole, however, the maxims are well flavored with good common sense and based upon sound principles. The crowning feature is the popularization of medical knowledge, and coming from a thoroughly educated physician carries weight and power. Many things not communicated generally by medical practitioners are here plainly revealed. Besides the valuable medical knowledge there are important suggestions to that class of persons who have become wealthy and crave idleness, that ought to wake them up. There is no period in life where a man should be idle and worthless. It is a wrong, morally as well as physically. It, in a word, is a book that will not harm the reader and may do him priceless service.

A QUESTION OF HONOR. By Christian Reid, author of "Valerie Aylmer." Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author has already established some reputation as a writer of American fiction, and in the present work is the peculiar feature more prominent than in this story. The scene is of Southern life, and pictures of certain forms of religion are discanted upon that may be useful at least to Protestant readers, as the heroine, through a convent education, became a Catholic. It is an admirable picture of social life, and reveals phases that will have a striking effect. It, however, is pure in tone, style clear and chaste, and no doubt will have troops of readers.

HISTORY OF ROME. By the Rev. M. Creighton, M. A., Fellow Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., City.

Appleton's Series of "History Primers," edited by J. R. Green, are most admirably planned for youthful students; in fact, all classes might use these books. The form is paragraphic, brief and crispy, and valuable and instructive. The book is small, 127 pages, and sold at a low price, and like the preceding volumes contains "much in little."

SCHILLER'S DIE PICCOLOMINI. Edited with an Introduction, Commentary, Index of Persons and Places, and Notes, in German. By James Morgan Hart. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., City.

This is the second volume of Prof. Hart's "German Classics for American Students," which reprints the first part of the great Wallenstein trilogy. The object of the editor is to show how the drama originated and give its collateral evidences. He also seeks to advance the study of German and also of French, and raise them to a higher plane, that these languages should not be regarded as a mere appendage of Latin and Greek, but of intrinsic value. The whole drift of the work is to aid teachers to teach German history and geography as well as the German language and literature. This series fills a want in literature, and many will appreciate the labors of Prof. Hart in promoting this department.

INSECTIVOROUS PLANTS. By Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., etc. With illustrations. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., City.

A work of this character is a surprise, and treats of some things relative to the assimilation of animal food by plants hardly probable to the ordinary reader. It reveals some of the wonderful discoveries of recent date in natural history. The work is the product of Mr. Darwin's great powers of observation covering many years, in which he shows the powers of plants as capable not only to destroy animal life, but to absorb and digest elements much like those in the human stomach. This work is said to be the first systematic exposition of the subject and is an acknowledged authority. A considerable portion of Mr. Darwin's observations are devoted to the "sun-dew," which grows wild in some parts of England. As a work on physical sciences, it will be found invaluable, and the author has done good service to humanity. It will require painstaking reading to grasp the problems discovered in this able work. It is, too, another evidence of the author's great industry and wealth of mind in this department, and brings into view some curious facts in the economy of the vegetable kingdom.

ERIC-A-BRAC SERIES. Personal Reminiscences by O'Keefe, Kelly and Taylor. Edited by Richard Henry Stoddard. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., City.

It must be acknowledged that Mr. Stoddard has shown much literary taste in editing this series, and it would be difficult to estimate his vast labor in presenting the anecdotal and biographical features. Perhaps, if any objection could be urged, some would prefer the characteristics of fewer persons identified with the stage, though all the characters sketched have been of the better type. O'Keefe was an actor of distinguished merit, during part of Garrick's time, as well as an author. Kelly was a superb singer and composed, and in opera was very successful. Taylor, as author of "Monsieur Tonson" and editor of the London *Sun*, furnished some of the most delightful portions of this volume.

CHATTERBOX, 1875. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M. A. Published by the American News Company, New York. For sale by the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, 163 Wood street, City.

This is a charming book for the "little folk." The book is profusely illustrated with wood cuts, many of them occupying a full page, and while the pictures will be especially fascinating to very young children, the letter press will be enjoyable by larger ones. It is a delightful book for the home circle, and will help to beguile many an hour that might otherwise have been improperly spent.

LITTLE CLASSICS. Minor poems. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the third volume of the second series (poetic) of "Little Classics." The volume is full of gems. It contains one hundred and forty-two poems, in the 239 pages. There are selections from the poetry of Burns, Thackeray, Longfellow, Milton, Tennyson, Holmes, Moore, Scott, Lowell, Bryant, Whittier, Dickens, Byron, Browning, Hood, in fact from nearly every familiar poet. Among the selections we refer with much pleasure to those by our gifted townsman, Colonel Richard Realf, namely: "An Old Man's Idyl," "My Slain." It is a handy volume for a side pocket, or for travelers.

ST. SIMON'S NIECE. By Frank Lee Benedict, author of "My Daughter Elinor," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story has some remarkable features, and will attract a good deal of public attention upon the ground of merit. Well as Mr. Benedict has written heretofore, "St. Simon's Niece" is his best. We adopt the language of another as follows: "The story has a point, and that, however concealed in its attainment, is logical. It has a great number of characters, and the situations are very remote; but every character is necessary; the principal are held in high relief, and the episodes are all accessory to a conclusion that is thoroughly and unavoidably tragic, and leaves a sense of sorrow. The men and woman, or by far the greater number, are realized idealisms."

WOMAN'S RANSOM. By Frederick William Robinson, author of "For Her Sake," etc. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this well told story we have pictured the "ransom" of a woman from the bondage imposed by a deceased husband's will, by which she forfeited an estate of considerable value. The romance is well sustained and rather of the better class and creditable to the author.

OPEN SESAME! By Florence Marvatt, author of "Love's Conflict," etc. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., City.

A capital picture of Spiritualism, presented in the form of fiction, which Miss Marvatt has handled with signal ability and shows its imposture, the conclusion of all sensible people.

MAUD OR NINA. By J. G. Whyte Melville, author of "Katterfelto," etc. COUNTERPARTS; OR, THE CROSS OF LOVE, by the author of "Rumor" and "Charles Auchester." Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., City.

"Counterparts" is a story of much interest, in which there is woven, in connection with the love episode of a physician and a young woman, the career of several characters. The story has some mysterious shades, but the plot is admirable, laid in London, and the characters generally attractive.

JEAN. By Mrs. Newman, author of "Too Late." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

A very curiously wrought piece of fiction, in which Jean, the central character, is made to perform a very humiliating *role*. However, at the end of her trials, she enjoys much happiness. The story has some striking points, and will be relished by the lovers of a stirring tale.

### POLITICAL.

**State.**

Governor Hartranft will get a much larger vote in Lycoming county this fall than he received three years ago. We do not find a

# The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.


## Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. RIFFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

PIOLLET will spout. After the election there will be nothing left of him but exuvia.

IF PERSHING and PIOLLET don't like being so much exposed, why were they ambitious to climb so high?

THE *Post* does not seem to realize that a party is in good repute only when its representative members have good reputations.

HERE is a text from the Democratic Bible: "Come unto me, all ye that are heavy laden with taxes, and I will increase the burden."

PERSHING, in his letter of acceptance, pulls on the financial question with about equal force in two entirely opposite directions. He also wants history silenced.

THE *Post* entered upon the present campaign with an enthusiasm that would be admirable if it had been only sincere; but now it don't care what cat's paw is used to rake the chestnuts out of the fire.

THE exports from Boston last week amounted to $342,374. The total exports thus far this year aggregate $24,618,276, against $21,247,709 for the corresponding period of 1874, a gain of $3,370,567.

THERE is a Republican majority of 30,000 in Mississippi, but the Democratic papers of that State speak with the utmost confidence of carrying the approaching election. It is to be done through the agency of repeaters—loaded and capped.

THE Democratic Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, by a vote of fifty-three to fifty-six, has refused to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor HOLDEN of that State, impeached in 1871 for loyalty during the rebellion.

RETRENCHMENT is everywhere the order of the day. People now go on foot instead of riding. The receipts of the various New York ferry companies and street railroad corporations, thus far during the year, show a decided falling off as compared with previous years.

IT LOOKS as though the Western "crooked whisky" ring would be routed, root and branch. Every prosecution promises to result in a victory for the Government. The moral is that a distiller who has paid his taxes and never bribed his supervisor, inspector, collector or gauger, has nothing to fear.

THE common school question in Ohio is making big inroads into the Democratic constituency. It hurts them every day. It is a danger the people can readily understand and appreciate; a danger to an institution that they value and cherish and guard more jealously than any other.

A FEW weeks ago the Cincinnati *Enquirer* hit the author of the Geghan law in that State right and left, but it is doing nothing of the sort now. The reason is that the priests took the matter in hand and drummed into the *Enquirer* editor's head that they hold the whip, and can cut as hard as anybody when occasion requires.

UP IN Bradford county, where PIOLLET is well known, a leading Democrat approached a Republican editor and said to him, "Sir, your paper will never succeed." "Why?" asked the man of ink. "You don't lie enough," was the response. "Well," asked the editor, "what shall we say of PIOLLET next week?" "Say he is an honest man," said the sarcastic Democrat.

THE ringing utterances of Hons. E. JOY MORRIS and GALUSHA A. GROW at the great Republican ratification meeting in Philadelphia last Saturday, will contribute measurably to the success of the Republican cause; returning, as they both do, from their experience in Libboriam, to the old Republican party, in which they recognize the only sentiment and work that give the promise of secure government, sound currency and freedom from the evils that would follow a Democratic success.

AN improving tone is observable in nearly all general lines of trade. The New York *World* takes a very complacent and satisfactory view of the situation. It says:

"Upon the whole the outlook is most gratifying for a healthy revival of trade throughout. the country—not such forced activity as would lead to wild speculation, over-trading and extravagance—but a regular, steady, legitimate and growing business, based on the actual wants of the community, detrayed by the products of the soil, the work and labor of the people and the income from accumulated capital. Such a business is the first step, and a very long one, in the new road toward material prosperity and national wealth."

JUDGE ELWELL, of the Montour county bench, has delivered an opinion holding that the act of 12th April, 1875, repealing the local option law, did not take from the courts the power, nor discharge them from the duty, of hearing petitions, remonstrances, evidence and counsel on applications for licenses, and of passing upon the questions raised, as required under the laws then in force, as construed by the Supreme Court. This decision is in direct opposition to those of the Judges of the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Judicial districts, holding that the courts have no discretion upon the subject of licenses.

THE Leavenworth *Times* estimates that the surplus crops of Kansas this year will yield the farmers $27,000,000 to pay debts and make improvements, besides beginning another year with ample provisions to last their families and farm stock till another crop can be raised. The same paper predicts that in five years from now the unorganized counties of Kansas, that do not at present contain a single human habitation or agricultural implement, will be shipping more wheat than California does now. Neither drought, plague, nor locust visitations, can quell the restive energy or quench the fiery imagination of your true Kansan.

PERSHING'S cheap reform talk in his letter of acceptance irresistibly reminds one of the late lamented Col. YELL, of Yellville, Ark., formerly associated with PERSHING in the Democratic party, whose eulogy in the Arkansas Legislature has thus been preserved:

"Mr. Speaker, as I rise to address you in commemoration of our deceased colleague, Col. Yell, of Yellville, my thoughts recur to the last time when we had the privilege of listening to his eloquence in this House. If I am not mistaken it was when he explained his connection with the Yellville bank, which had unfortunately busted, and of which he was the distinguished president. Our deceased colleague did not account for all the funds in his possession, Mr. Speaker—but his speech on that occasion showed *that his heart beat warmly for his native land.*"

THE order lately issued by the Lords of the English Admiralty to the commanders of British vessels, respecting the slave trade, referred to in these columns yesterday, has, we learn from a private letter from that country, created intense indignation among those who are concerned for the preservation of the national honor. Nor do we wonder at this. If there was anything upon which Englishmen used to pride themselves, it was that no slave could live in England, because the moment he touched English soil he ceased to be a slave. For all international purposes an English ship is English soil, and the slave received on board such ship would be equally enfranchised. But the Admiralty have instructed naval commanders that they are to discountenance this idea; that slaves are not to be encouraged to take refuge on British ships, and that in the event of their so doing they will always be liable to surrender, should the ship enter the waters of the State to which the slaves belonged. This is practically the enactment of a fugitive slave law in a country which has maintained for nearly a century a noble and invincible hostility to slavery. Unless we greatly mistake the temper of the English people, the board will presently find it convenient to rescind the shameful order.

SOMEBODY once remarked that hotels which advertised themselves as strictly temperance hotels always kept the poorest liquors. This is a statement only of a general principle, which finds an equally forcible illustration in the fact that the strictly moral leaders of the prohibitory movement in this State indulge like topers in the worst kind of abuse and villification of the Republican party. Their batteries of calumny are opened, and there is a terrific discharge of mud along the whole meager line. A correspondent of the *Temperance Blessing*, which is doing yeoman service for the Republican cause in exposing the insincerity of the little fanatical clique who are thus engaged in trying to further the interests of the Democratic party, in speaking of a meeting held at Doylestown a few days ago, says:

"Ostensibly it was a Browne meeting, the pseudo-candidate for Gubernatorial honors being present. Some of the features observable at the meeting give color to the charge that the whole scheme is being manipulated, throughout the State, by Democratic management. Mr. Browne's address on this occasion was a fierce attack upon the Republican party, against which the speaker seems to entertain decided antipathies, intimating that the Republican organization is in direct hostility to the temperance reform, and adroitly hinting at the superior integrity of the Democracy on this point."

From another source we learn that many prominent Democratic politicians occupied conspicuous positions in the audience, none of whom voted for the Local Option law, and none of whom will vote for BROWNE, or any other known temperance man, under any circumstances. Many of these men were never present at a temperance meeting before, and would spurn the imputation of temperance proclivities with contempt. The appearance of these whisky-soaked allies of the movement is an unmistakable indication of the hopes which have been excited among them of using it for their own purposes. In this, however, they will fail. We have personal information that many earnest temperance men in various parts of the State deprecate and denounce the movement as impracticable and abortive. No rational friend of temperance can afford to throw away his vote upon it.

THE contest over the will of Captain WARD, the deceased Detroit millionaire, now pending in the courts of that city, is attracting universal attention. The contestants maintain that upon the subject of spiritual communications Captain WARD was laboring under an insane delusion to such an extent as to incapacitate him from making a will. The other side maintain that a belief in Spiritualism is no more an insane delusion than belief in the efficacy of prayer, or any other religious belief. The former insist that it is for the jury to say upon all the evidence whether there was any delusion upon this subject, and whether it affected the will. The latter maintain that it is a legal proposition that the form of religious belief is no more a delusion than any other, and ask the Court to withdraw from the jury any consideration of the testator's religious belief. This is the question over which the great battle in the case is being fought. It is a new one, at least there are no published decisions in the law books which cover it. The only one bearing upon it is in the Vermont reports, and both sides agree that the judge in that case showed extraordinary agility in dodging the whole question. It will probably go before the United States Supreme Court whichever side is successful in the trial now in progress, and a decision by that tribunal upon it will be one of the most interesting and widely important decisions of modern times.

THE question whether a notary public is a magistrate has been decided in the negative by the Governor of Minnesota. A fugitive from justice in Iowa fled thither. The Governor of the former State made a requisition upon the Executive of the latter for his return within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in which the original writ of arrest was issued. The proof of guilt was beyond question, but the writ was denied upon the ground that the act of Congress providing for the rendition of a fugitive from justice whenever the Executive authority of any State demands him, prescribed that the complaint must be made before "a magistrate," and that the functions of the notary public before whom the charge was subscribed did not embrace the rights of the magistracy in criminal or civil proceedings. The ruling is a new one, and if sustained will be of considerable importance to all the States.

NOT a little chagrin and dissatisfaction are manifested by the Democratic managers in this State over Judge PERSHING'S letter accepting the party nomination for Governor. Yesterday's Philadelphia *Times* says he has, by his refusal to resign his judicial place, "dwarfed himself from the leader of a great political revolution, that involves a nation's regeneration in its scope, to the unfelt driftwood of a mighty current," and that he has "turned the great battle over to go hap-hazard as it may, and if successful, he will wear an unearned crown, and the brightest chaplets of the victory will be lost in his timidity." The reason he ostensibly assigns in vindication of his course is that the people are already acquainted with the true principles involved in the campaign, but the true inwardness of the matter undoubtedly is that he considers a judgeship in the hand to be worth, under the circumstances, a great deal more than a Governorship in the bush. He knows well enough that he can lay no salt on the tail of that bird.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was, general imports, $6,292,249; produce exports, $4,620,232, and specie exports, $280,345. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January amount to $252,140,857, against $332,940,607 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total exports of produce amount to $181,342,387, against $208,673,287 last year. The exports of specie during the year amount to $62,506,517, against $43,117,416 for the corresponding period of 1874.

## PERSONAL.

Among the papers left by an inhabitant of Stargard, in Pomerania, twenty-three manuscripts of Mozart have been discovered.

The young gentleman who likes to be known as Napoleon IV. is about to make a tour of the world, hoping thereby to discover an easy route to Paris.

The meanest man has been found in Sheffield, Massachusetts. He is trying to get fifty dollars each from the fathers of a number of girls to induce him to abandon legal proceedings against them for trying to scare him with a jack-o-lantern made of a pumpkin, and set on his front door step at night.

Out in Ohio, recently, a chicken-thief left the heel of his boot in the coop, evidently having been frightened and gone off in a hurry. The chicken owner straightway repaired, not to the police station, but to a cobbler's, wisely inferring that the man who lost the heel was not going to wear that boot again until it was mended. Presently a man came in to have a little cobbling done, and, to his great surprise, found that the shoemaker kept ready-made heels that fitted exactly.

The Springfield *Republican* tells a new story of George Washington. About two years before Washington's death, one evening, he was sitting on the verandah of his house at Mount Vernon, talking with a Colonel Perkins, when a toad hopped upon the path before them. Thereupon Washington asked Perkins if he had ever seen a toad swallow a fire-fly. Perkins hadn't. Washington said he had, and that he had seen the light of the fire-fly through the toad's skin, after the fly was swallowed. This is a good story; but it should be remembered that Washington told it when the Republic was at peace, and after he had buried the hatchet.

### The Hay Fever Codveditiod.

(From the Codgeratiodalist.)

A pleasdg episode id subber life at the boutaids last week was a beetig of the Udited States Hay Fever Associatiod at Bethlehed, Dew Habshire. Sobe five or six huddred of the afflicted were id attedadce, idcludig Hod. F. B. Fay, of Chelsea, ad Hedry Ward Beecher. Letters of coudsel ad coddort were read frob various physiciads, ad recipes and prescriptiods were freely idterchadged. Mr. Beecher bade a fuddy speech, id the course of which he expressed the opidiod that the Labadtaiods of Jerbiah ad the thord id the flesh of Paul had ad idflabe relatiod to hay fever. After a gederal sdeeze the associatiod adjourd to beet dext tibe.

The demand for *preaching* rather than for *sermonizing* is steadily growing. There is a wide difference between the two. Seminaries instruct in the latter, but not in the former.

## THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

A Noble Example for Pittsburgh—Description of the Buildings—Bird's Eye View of the Contents—Advantage of the Exhibition to Merchants and Business Generally—Directors of our Exposition Taking Useful Lessons from the Garden City.

CHICAGO, September 23, 1875.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The great "Inter State Industrial Exposition" now in its third annual exhibition, is the chief object of attraction and interest in this wonderful city. It is satisfactory to know that it is regarded as a success, for the beneficial effects are undoubted—not less to the public than to the exhibitors. While the exhibitors reap the substantial benefits of advertising and bringing their goods before the public, the latter have all the advantage of comparison of articles and prices, and every visitor is afforded the opportunity of witnessing in as brief time as can be attained, objects of interest and the progress of agriculture, the fine arts and science, in mechanic arts, mining, manufactures and nearly every subject worth examination, susceptible of exhibition, in the world. Admitting this, the next great question in this practical world, is "does it pay? Are the projectors and managers remunerated for their cash expenditures? This is the conundrum that interests the latter class, and upon its affirmative solution depends the continuance of these exhibitions already established, and the embarking in new enterprises of a similar character elsewhere. The managers of the Chicago Exposition answer, as intimated above, that the success in a pecuniary view is no longer doubtful.

Much depends upon the character and capacity of the Executive Committee and the Directors, and of their officers. The burthen necessarily falls upon a few, and the labor in inducing persons to exhibit, and in arranging the details is very great, while the skill required in bringing it before the public, and advertising, arranging excursions, &c., is not less important.

The buildings in Chicago consist of a main hall and additions of 1,000 feet in length, with an average width of 240 feet. The Art Hall is 75 by 120 feet, and there are 840 feet of line shafting. There are all the conveniences of dining rooms and restaurant for refreshments, and retiring rooms, barber shop, cloak rooms, &c., on the premises. The building is delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the park between Michigan avenue and the Lake, and near the Illinois Central and several other railroads. The building itself is imposing in appearance, and forms an interesting sight when seen from the lake side or the approaches in front. The illumination at night is striking and beautiful from the exterior, and the interior is a blaze of light. The exhibition inside, although far from perfect, has sufficient objects, exceptionally fine and well arranged, to partially redeem the less interesting and inartistic, and the effect is good as a whole, as well as in many details. The galleries are lacking in general attractiveness, although in some particulars they contain the most interesting objects of the exhibition. Especially is this the case in the Department of Natural History. The exhibition of stuffed specimens of skins of animals, of birds and reptiles, skeletons, casts of celebrated fossils, fossils, rocks, minerals, &c., is superior. These attract a great number to the gallery that would not otherwise visit that part of the exhibition. Among these is a very perfect specimen of the "fin-back whale," forty feet in length; price $900. This would make a beautiful parlor ornament, only it is rather heavy, and one end would require to be thrust through the parlor window. There are specimens of *prenatal* human skeletons, from the first to the ninth month, beautifully set up in full length. In fossils the collection is particularly rich; many of the specimens are for sale. There is a very full cabinet of insects preserved—the wicked flea, the festive mosquito, the blood-thirsty chinch—it does one good to contemplate them impaled and contributing to the advancement of science. These are in number some thousands. The industry, patience and skill required to make such a collection must have been wonderful. In fruits, Illinois, Michigan and the surrounding States are well represented, but nothing like that of former years. Conspicuous by its absence is the Traverse region in Michigan where the finest apples and many other fruits in the world are produced. Mr. Hughart, the President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, should endeavor to have specimens of the fruits and root crops of that region at the Pittsburgh Exposition. The railroads of the West and Southwest are abundantly represented with specimens of the grains, fruits, woods and agricultural products in the States and Territories through which they pass. Some of the most promising and interesting are from the State of Arkansas.

The evidences of so much substantial wealth as are exhibited at this exposition, the cheerful, earnest and comfortable throng that crowd the scene are reassuring and will do much towards restoring confidence. There is substantial evidence in this and the fact that the merchants in Chicago are doing a much larger business than for some years before, and the fall business has commenced a full month earlier than usual. The steam engine and pump departments are well represented, but not very largely; stoves and coal rages are very extensive but nothing from Pittsburgh, Troy, Buffalo. Detroit and the West appear to have driven Pittsburgh out of this market. Pittsburgh seems to be lacking in manufactures of specialties that many other places pros per and abound in, viz: malleable castings, coffee mills, brass work, gas fittings, etc., especially many small articles of common use manufactured where the facilities will not compare with ours. Agricultural implements are in abundance. One of the greatest improvements is a self-acting reaper and binder. Our townsman, Mr. Mann, late of Jones & Laughlins', is much in this department, although he is now an inventor. He was an inventor in these articles many years ago, and still takes an interest in progress in this direction. Some of his inventions are prominent features in instruments of the present day.

Manufacture of whips, sewing of bootlegs, braiding of hair, spooling silk, weaving chair bottoms, manufacture of tin boxes, printing and many other industries are carried on in the buildings. Amongst the finest effects of display, is that of a Chicago merchant. In a splendid room or immense show case, are arranged a large number of expensive dresses so arranged on forms as to display the goods to the best advantage—some twenty or more in number—illustrating goods of great variety and value, in this attractive form. The show case itself contains plate glass of more than $3,000 value, and it is, if anything, more brilliant and beautiful in the night than in the daytime.

Field, Leiter & Co., corner of State and Washington streets, have an unusually fine display of carpets and upholstery goods. Fine lace curtains, rich satin embroidered bedding and furniture covers, tapestry and tapestry carpets, gorgeous rugs of velvet softness, show the visitor to what perfection the arts are carried with the loom. The display here is attractive and beautiful. A large show case of plate glass, representing a room, displays a gilt bedstead with lace and satin furniture, fit for a fairy; but this is only the index to the rich treasures of merchandise in the retail and wholesale warehouses of the proprietors. These repositories of fabrics are an exposition of themselves, that amply repay the visitor who desires to know to what extent and perfection the concentration and sale of such goods are carried. Some idea may be formed by the number of employees in and about the concern, to wit, a regiment of over 1,200—a male and female regiment, exclusive of a company of fifty carpenters. There is but one more extensive wholesale and retail establishment in this country or the world.

In another communication many more and interesting details will be given. The Fine Art department has a choice collection of paintings that attract great attention, and it is well worthy of such attention. The dimensions of the hall are given above; the hanging surface is 15,000 square feet. Nights and Saturdays are devoted to the cheap tickets and the attendance is much larger at these seasons. It is estimated that over 40,000 people have been in the building at one time.

The gentlemen who have given this exposition the most attention are the Executive Committee, Messrs. Bouton (chairman), and Drake, Harvey, MacVeagh, Crane, Furst and Heath, aided by the Directors. The Secretary, Mr. John P. Reynolds, is an officer of considerable experience and contributes largely by his ability to success. The attendance has thus far been very large, much larger than last year and, more than equals the expectations of the managers.

Judge Parke and one or two others of the directors of the Pittsburgh Exposition have been in town, in the interests of the exhibition. Not much has been done in this direction in advertising or making it known. A little effort in season would have succeeded in getting many exhibitors and probably will yet. There are many articles that would greatly add to our display that an effort should be made to obtain. Yours, D.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, September 25, 1875.

The weather for the last week has been propitious, rather cold for the first part, but mild, autumnal, glorious, for the latter part. The various railroads have poured in their thousands on the excursion trains—several companies making excursion rates throughout the fair. It would seem as if an excursion week on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, instead of an isolated excursion train on one or two occasions, would have been more profitable, as there are many of our citizens who would avail themselves of such an opportunity to see this famous city as well as its splendid Exposition. In the connection of the excursion train bearing Pittsburgh on the 28th, Mr. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, says that he will accommodate any number of Pittsburgh excursionists up to 150, at the low rate of $3 00 per day, provided they will inform him early on the 28th by telegraph of the probable number who will want accommodation at that splendid house. The city is crowded with visitors, and business has revived in many branches, something like its former activity. Of the Exposition, this has been one of the greatest days in point of attendance—probably not less than 50,000 individuals have been inside the building during the day and evening. Among the more attractive features—not mentioned in a previous communication—of the interior is the fountain near the center, manufactured by Goold Bros. & Dibblee, of this city; they make a fine display also of ornamental castings and statuary. The ornamental tiling, stained and embossed glass, and glass cut and ornamented by the sand blast process, wood carving, the machinery in operation in this department, and the work executed is highly interesting. There are some ten firms who exhibit pianos and musical instruments, and when near by so as to avoid the din of such a crowd, you can occasionally listen to some exquisite piano music, by experts employed by the exhibitors, but a piano has little value beyond the parlor; it does not seem to stand the test of a large hall or open space—the light and insignificant (in bulk) violin is far more penetrating, its tones can be heard far above and beyond the ponderous and more pretentious piano forte. While speaking of music, credit should be given to the exquisite performances of the bands, who discourse favorite arias and the *chef d'œuvres* of the masters in a manner worthy of approval by the connoisseur, and evidently appreciated by most of the visitors. There is so much to attract the eye and occupy the attention that it is a great relief to mental tension, to hear some well known air or stirring march strike the ear, and divert the mind, from the confusion of sights.

The huge clock near the center, with the booming bell striking the hours and half hours, remind you of the passing time—the novelty and excitement from the sensation of fatigue and the lapse of time—old tempus goes marching along, and bears us with him no matter how smoothly he glides, and before we are aware, it is time to quit.

Well, the Elgin Watch Company, whose stand is near by, will enable you to put time in your pocket and take the old fellow along with you cased in gold.

The display of carriages and wagons is large and varied. The paper for building purposes, as well as for household domestic use, is novel and attracts much attention. Furniture, including some novel styles of parlor bedsteads, tucked away in libraries, bureaus and sideboards, school and office furniture, all in great variety of style and finish.

It would seem that Pittsburgh should be largely represented among the exhibitors; there can be no doubt of the superiority of her manufactures before the public in this way, and thousands of people attend for the very purpose of examining styles and goods, and those that are represented have the advantage over those who are not. New York, the New England States, Ohio and Indiana are largely represented. Pittsburgh is represented to a very limited extent by Chicago houses, and the sole exhibitors on the ground are the LaBelle Steel Works, with some of their steel axles and springs. The show is not large, but is excellent in make and finish, and appreciated by those interested. Our genial friend, Ben Jennings, represents the firm, and says that although the expense has been large, he has already been awarded by the substantial proofs that it is a good investment. There is one gratifying fact that pleases the citizens of our town, although not directly interested, that our manufactures have a good character in the market. Our manufactures of glass, iron, steel and especially the duneiled ware, are approved as among the best, if we are slow to make use of the most approved modes of bringing them before the public. Our plow manufacturers, for which Pittsburgh is justly celebrated, might still learn some useful lessons here. The Chicago Plow Company exhibit their drop hammer and furnace, all worthy of examination; why were not our live retiring wakers represented in this greatest agricultural mart in the world?

In steam engines and pumping machinery the collection is good. There are several farm engines of good model; the best on exhibition is from a Western house. Of pumps, the Knowles, the Blake and many others, are on the most improved plan, and a steam vacuum pump, which the owners design exhibiting in Pittsburgh. The display in agricultural implements is probably the largest ever collected under one roof or at any one exhibition. There are exhibitors from St. Paul and from all the celebrated manufactories. Novelties in plows, reapers, cultivators, binders, &c. The steam elevators are in constant operation, one of which carries the visitor to the top of the observatory, from whence a good view can be obtained of the lake, of the city and of the surrounding country. Before closing, the Art Gallery should receive more attention; in fact, it is deserving of an article by itself, instead of a paragraph. Some of the leading artists represented are Bierstadt, Kensett, Richards, Church, Shattuck, Cole, Eastman, Johnson, Cropsey, McEntee, Moran, Perry, Richards, Lambdin, Pine; in water colors, among the exhibitors are Colyer, Sam Elton, Perry, Blatwell, Pope, Wood, Satterlee, Richards, Richards, Sarah B. Gilbert and others. F. S. Church contributes crayons; Adele C. Passett crayon portraits; James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, contributes "Reminiscences of Pittsburgh smoke;" who would want to pay two hundred dollars for such trash? It is not a clean subject for a good painting. There is a melancholy interest attached to an oil painting and a water color, exhibited by Pietro Vanni, the Italian artist who committed suicide at a picnic in New York only a few days before the opening of this exposition.

Pittsburgh artists are represented creditably by Miss Ella Beeson, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" W. C. Wall, George Heinzel, Agnes C. Willis, Miss Hall and Jasper Lawrence. There are 558 works on the 15,000 square feet of surface, some of the finest works of art, but many, very many—rubbish.

The location of the building on the lake shore is picturesque, but the approaches in front are abominable. The square immediately opposite in front of the building on one side you scramble overand around building materials, on the other you pass over a rattling board sidewalk, along which, of course, are the inevitable peanut venders and air-gunmen. A shanty occupant advertises "Oysters 25 cents, and a good meal only 15 cents!" so that the impecunious, unless dead broke, need not starve. There are several distinguished Pennsylvanians in town, among whom is General H. S. Lansing, the genial and indefatigable Argent and Commissioner of the Centennial. He exhibits his medals and pictures at the Exposition. Judge Parke leaves this evening for Pittsburgh. He reports many people here designing to transfer their goods to Pittsburgh. They have done well here, and there are many inducements presented to our locality. If anything worthy of note occurs, you shall be farther advised. D.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boughs are daily rifled
By the gusty thieves,
And the light of nature
Getteth short of leaves.

These are the piping times of stove preparations.

The latest social hobby is "Autumnal Leaf Parties."

A rich vein of gold has been discovered in Connecticut.

The sun will rise to-morrow with the moon upon his face.

The manufacture of paper is about to be inaugurated at Humboldt, Kansas.

An attempt to make steam street cars available in Philadelphia has failed.

There is one good point about Piollet. He has an excellently cultivated stomach.

The *Post* should take a reef in its ears. The weather looks squally for the Democracy.

The heart of the Commonwealth doesn't seem to be pulsating wildly for Democracy this year.

Put your trust in Providence and your advertisement in the COMMERCIAL, and all will be well.

Cidereal influences have been favorable to Michigan. That State will have an excellent apple crop.

In St. Louis the weather is chronicled as "beatific for the loafer," and all its inhabitants are happy.

A valuable bed of corundum, a hard mineral of nearly pure alumina, has just been discovered in Michigan.

That recently discovered petrified plug of tobacco in Colorado is a regular *quid nunc* for scientific men.

The time of peaches is over, and the death-rattle is now heard in the throat of the laxative water-melon.

Four hundred thousand bushels of oysters will be required this season to feed the famished gastronomists of New York.

A Western Press Convention is soon to decide whether it is "whiskey" or "whisky." We think it should be red eye.

"Who reads an American book?" The total value of books exported from the United States during the past year was $584,950.

Kansas adds silk-worm eggs to her other exportations. A few days ago two boxes of eggs worth at least $3,000 were shipped to France.

The Liverpool emigration returns for August show a reduction of 6,124, while the total diminution in the year amounts to no less than 26,870.

Topers are looking forward with the liveliest interest to the eclipse of to-morrow, which serves as an excuse for turning the bottoms of glasses upwards.

The people of the Colorado Valley in Texas are going largely into the sugar growing business. Land and climate are both admirably adapted to the purpose.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop: "Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop."

The decision of an English court makes the aeronaut responsible for damages to crops, fences, etc., occasioned by his balloon, or by the crowd, when it alights.

There is a great "cutting up" of large ranches in California. The owners realize five times as much for their land as could have been done before the subdivision.

## THE FINANCES.

A Card from Joseph Wharton, Henry Cary Lea and William Sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1875.

In view of the prevailing unsettlement of opinion concerning the currency, and of the danger that this unsettled opinion may be misled to disaster, the undersigned feel bound to submit a few considerations to their old associates of the Industrial League and to the public. Our obligation to do this appears to us greater because our silence might possibly be construed, by the interests which we so long represented, as acquiescence in the financial projects advocated by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, whose course upon industrial questions we have generally approved.

We hold, first. That any revolutionary policy in monetary affairs, or the prospect of such a policy, must inevitably be destructive not only of many vested interests, but also of that confidence in the future which was lost in the panic of 1873, which has not yet been recovered, and which is the main element of prosperity now lacking in this country. The schemes to which Judge Kelley has attached his name seem to us to be of that revolutionary character.

Secondly. That these schemes are not merely revolutionary, but are intrinsically, and in the highest degree unsound. A plan of national finance consisting of the issue of unpayable promises to pay for use as currency, inconvertible with bonds whose only function is to produce at will similar unpayable promises, besides begetting other such promises as interest, neither bonds nor currency having any connection or relation with real money or fixed value of any kind, appears to us devoid of that hold upon common sense without which no financial structure has long endured, no matter by what ingenuity introduced or by what authority an forced.

Thirdly. That, supposing our laws concerning currency and finance to require amendment, neither the devising of suitable legislation nor the administration of it when enacted could prudently be entrusted to those who are now endeavoring to ride into power upon the presumed readiness of the country to welcome any scheme that promises even temporary relief, though at the cost of future suffering. Few human affairs demand more sagacity and caution, as well as integrity, than the regulation of a nation's currency and finance, and these qualities are manifestly lacking in the leaders of any political party whose claims for support are based upon devices such as experience has proved to be ruinously fallacious.

Fourthly. That sooner or later the country must necessarily return to the standard of value which no legislation can change, and that all schemes which promise relief by postponing the inevitable are worse than futile and must render the restoration destructive which otherwise should be beneficial.

We counsel our friends not to be so carried away by vague promises which cannot be fulfilled as to lose faith in our present system, which is in the main good, nor to venture upon a campaign in the air under leaders who have shown no fitness for the great task they would undertake.

JOSEPH WHARTON,
HENRY C. LEA,
WILLIAM SELLERS.

### Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendious freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused widespread run and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. It has thus had a second, such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.


EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
T. K. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Irwin, F. Sang, S. Pollandbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John R. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.
Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brillianteens and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
115 & 117 Federal St,
Allegheny City, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUEHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. MCKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its aparatments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

DRY GOODS.
Saturday, September 25th.
Large Arrivals This Week
OF
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!
Thanking the public for our very large and increasing sales of Fall Dress Goods, Silks, &c., we would announce that large additions of New and Desirable Goods, selected during the present week, can now be found on our counters.
Black Mohair Alpacas.
SPECIAL NEW BARGAINS,
At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c.
UNSURPASSED FOR GOOD VALUE.
Black All Wool Cashmere!
To meet the great demand we are having for these goods, we bought largely during the present week, and are prepared to offer our customers MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN CASHMERES at 75c, 80c, 85c, $1 00 and upwards.
POPULAR BARGAINS IN
FALL DRESS GOODS,
At 12½c, 18¾c, 25c and 37½c.
ALL THE NEW FALL COLORS IN
Alpacas, Mohairs and Poplins,
Cashmeres, Merinos and Satteens,
Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair,
Poplins and Silk Mixed Dressed Goods,
New Plaids, of every description,
DeBeges, Twills, &c.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks, at $1 00 and $1 25.
Extra Black Silks, at $1 50 to $2 00.
Very Best Black Dress Silks, at low prices.
Colored Dress Silks, in all the new shades.
NEW GOODS COMING IN DAILY
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer odds and ends of the lowest prices reached since 1862: will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
McFarland, Collins & Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPEC

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

This No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 27, 1875.

The prevailing characteristics of the loan market continue to show that combination of financial ease and extreme caution which has been so prominent for some time past. There was nothing new to report among the banks to-day, and every thing moved along about as usual. The suspension of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, which was reported in our last issue, had no effect here. The connections of the suspended bank with this city were unimportant, and its correspondent here had a small amount of its funds. New York reports were that no bad effect was produced there by the failure. The Chicago papers apparently regard it as certain that the suspended bank will pay its liabilities in full. The general condition of monetary affairs throughout the country remains easy with funds in excess of the legitimate requirements of trade. The abundance of money everywhere, calls forth the remark from a Western journal that, with trade in a normally prosperous condition, it will not afford active employment for all the funds so held in the country. The active demand for capital in times past came from the enterprises of development so largely carried out previous to the panic. Then these enterprises were pushed on too large a scale; now, as they have altogether ceased, we begin to see that the uses of trade alone will not employ the capital of the nation. The result of course must be lower rates of interest, and a renewal of the works of development, interrupted by the panic, will, let us hope, a careful avoidance of the errors which produced that catastrophe.

—A compilation from the annual report of the Auditor General gives the following as the total results of railway operations in the State, as shown by the reports of the various railways. As the table includes a number of roads, such as the Erie, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and others which have only a small part of their mileage in the State, the figures are considerably larger than they would be if the report had covered only the mileage actually within the State. The general results are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $418,381,392 50 |
| Funded debt | 437,157,118 54 |
| Floating debt | 34,925,155 75 |
| Total stock and debt | $905,011,997 79 |
| Cost of road and equipment | 744,294,829 29 |
| Length of main line land, miles | 7,888.56 |
| Length of main line in Pennsylvania | 6,823.87 |
| Length of branches owned | 1,547.64 |
| Miles of second track and | 1,830.25 |
| Miles of sidings | 2,732.14 |
| Number of locomotives | 4,010 |
| Number of passenger cars | 1,957 |
| Number of baggage, mail and express cars | 278 |
| Number of freight cars | 53,193 |
| Number of coal, ore, stone and tank cars | 79,980 |
| Passenger train mileage | 21,997,397 |
| Freight train mileage | 54,036,139 |
| Coal train mileage | 9,500,141 |
| Number of through passengers carried | 4,337,798 |
| Total number of passengers carried | 42,297,158 |
| Tons through freight | 21,301,359 |
| Tons of freight, all classes | 78,992,780 |
| Earnings from passengers | $2,783,827 73 |
| Earnings from freight | 101,485,822 69 |
| Earnings from mails and express | 3,762,884 47 |
| Earnings from other sources | 4,854,059 02 |
| Total earnings | $137,466,345 16 |
| Expenses | 82,940,105 45 |
| Net earnings | $ 54,506,239 67 |

—A pamphlet recently published by J. W. Shuckers, on the subject of the Revolutionary finances, reproduces Thomas Jefferson's table of the depreciation of Continental currency. It is as follows:

| Date of authority. | Sum emitted | De're ci'on. | Cash value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1775. June 23 | $2,000,000 | | $2,000,000 |
| November 29 | 3,000,000 | | 3,000,000 |
| 1776. February 17 | 4,000,000 | | 4,000,000 |
| August 13 | 5,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| 1777. May 20 | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | 975,274 |
| August 15 | 1,000,000 | 3 | 333,333 |
| November 7 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 250,000 |
| December 3 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 250,000 |
| 1778. January 8 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 250,000 |
| January 28 | 5,000,000 | 5 | 1,000,000 |
| February 16 | 2,000,000 | 5 | 400,000 |
| March 5 | 2,000,000 | 5 | 400,000 |
| April 4 | 5,000,000 | 6 | 1,000,000 |
| April 11 | 5,000,000 | 6 | 833,333 |
| April 28 | 500,000 | 6 | 83,333 |
| May 22 | 5,000,000 | 5 | 1,000,000 |
| June 30 | 5,000,000 | 4 | 1,250,000 |
| July 30 | 11,111,111 | 4 | 2,777,777 |
| September 5 | 5,000,000 | 5 | 1,000,000 |
| September 26 | 10,000,000 | 5 | 2,000,000 |
| November 2 | 10,000,000 | 6 | 1,666,666 |
| December 14 | 10,000,000 | 6 | 1,666,666 |
| 1779. January 14 | 24,642,000 | 6 | 4,106,933 |
| February 3 | 5,000,160 | 10 | 500,016 |
| February 12 | 5,000,160 | 10 | 500,016 |
| April 2 | 5,000,160 | 17 | 294,127 |
| May 5 | 10,000,160 | 24 | 416,673 |
| June 4 | 5,000,160 | 30 | 500,016 |
| June 17 | 15,000,280 | 30 | 750,014 |
| September 17 | 15,000,000 | 30 | 625,000 |
| October 14 | 5,000,180 | 30 | 166,672 |
| November 17 | 10,050,340 | 38½ | 261,053 |
| November 30 | 20,000,140 | 38½ | 520,744 |
| Total | $200,000,000 | | $31,387,719½ |

—The New York *Daily Bulletin* does not like the articles of the New York *Herald* on the "noiseless panic" in New York real estate, from which we quoted last week and the week before. The *Bulletin* says:

> The *Herald*, in a recent sensational article on the condition of New York real estate, asserted that the bonds and mortgages held against it by financial institutions amount to within a fraction of twenty-five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the city. Now, the assessed valuation of property in New York county in 1874 was $871,989,765; and the *Herald* shows the amount of mortgages held by the New York savings banks and insurance companies to have been $195,830,129; so that the proportion of mortgages to assessed value of property is only about twenty-two per cent., which, though not a very important difference, shows the disposition of the *Herald* writer to exaggerate the true state of the case. The article in question states that the assessed valuation is based on 80 per cent. of the real value. This may be the case nominally; but no one familiar with the assessment valuation on city property, as a whole, will pretend that it exceeds 40 per cent. of the true value. It follows, therefore, that an assessed valuation of $871,000,000 means a real value of $1,818,040,000 and $195,830,000 of mortgages on that amount gives an average rate of mortgage on the real estate of this city of less than 9 per cent. In this estimate, however, we are accepting the *Herald's* assumption that the mortgages held by our financial institutions are wholly on city real estate. This is by no means true, a considerable portion of the hypothecated property being located in Brooklyn, or in suburban districts outside the county. Had the *Herald* informed its readers that the mortgages on city property in the hands of the financial institutions amount to about 7¼ per cent. of their real value, it would have told the truth as nearly as it can be approximated; but evidently that was not the precise object of the writer.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| September 27, 1875. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:00 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ |
| U. S. 6-20's, 1881, coup. | 119½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 119¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1865, new, coup. | 119¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1867, registered | 120¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 10-40's | 116½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 10-40's, coupons | 117¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 117¾ |
| Currency 6's | 123½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 124 |
| New 4½ per cents | 112¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 112¾ |
| Western Union tel. | 74½ | 75½ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Quicksilver | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pacific Mail | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Panama | .... | 131 | .... | 130 | .... | .... | .... |
| Adams Express | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wells Fargo Express | .... | 78¾ | .... | 78 | .... | .... | .... |
| American Express | .... | 38 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| United States Express | .... | 49 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| N. Y. Central | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | .... | .... | 102¾ |
| Erie | 17 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Michigan Central | .... | 54 | .... | 54 | .... | 54 | 54 |
| Michigan Southern | 53½ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | .... | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| Illinois Central | .... | 97 | .... | 98 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | .... | 90¾ | .... | .... | .... | 91 | 91 |
| Chicago & Northw'n | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 39 |
| Do. preferred | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rock Island | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 108¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| St. Paul common | 34½ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Do. preferred | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 63 |
| Wabash common | 6¾ | 6¾ | .... | .... | 6¾ | .... | 6¾ |
| Fort Wayne | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 15¾ | 15¾ | .... | 15¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| Union Pacific | 60½ | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 60½ |
| Harlem | .... | .... | .... | .... | 132¾ | .... | .... |
| Hannibal & St. Jo | 18¾ | 18¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18¾ |
| Atlantic & Pacific Tel | .... | .... | .... | 19 | .... | .... | .... |
| Atlantic & Pacific Rd | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| C. C. & I. C | .... | 3¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3¾ |
| Missouri 6's | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

—There is an increasing demand for Government bonds, says the New York *Times*, on the part of individuals, trustees and financial corporations. The supply offering is small, having been reduced of late by considerable purchases for the account of corporations. Within a week one large savings bank has taken $250,000 bonds, and another savings bank $250,000. Two trust companies absorbed, respectively, $250,000 and $300,000, while a leading life insurance company purchased $500,000. Most of these transactions were made outside of the board, and the bonds had to be picked up quietly by brokers and dealers in order to prevent any rise that would naturally follow such purchases on a market so poorly supplied with bonds as this is at present. Nearly all the savings banks, trust and insurance companies have large amounts of money which they cannot loan on call except at very low rates of interest, and hence this drift of capital into Government bonds, which offer perfect security. Officials of the class of institutions named are daily placing orders for Government to be filled as the bonds can be obtained.

—The following figures, compiled from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, show the exports and imports of the whole United States for the month of July, 1875, compared with the same month in 1874. These reports are issued so much more promptly than formerly that they now carry far more interest as practical statistics:

| | July, 1874. | July, 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign imports, total | $18,426,618 | $12,425,417 |
| Domestic exports | 41,182,912 | 42,768,382 |
| Foreign re-exports | 1,443,627 | 1,443,158 |
| Total exports (gold value) | $42,626,509 | $44,261,540 |

Of the above the following amounts are gold and silver coin and bullion:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imports | $1,266,142 | $1,129,624 |
| Exports | 8,777,899 | 2,312,911 |
| Re-exports, foreign | 220,679 | 238,940 |
| Total specie exports | $8,077,945 | $6,592,515 |

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 116⅝@116¾.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Money easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $452,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $449,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Bankers' bills 479@483.

GOLD

Has been quiet but steady at 116⅛@116⅜. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem and 7 and 6 per annum.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in demand. Railroad bonds generally strong. State bonds dull. Stocks opened heavy and lower and declined from ½@1¾ per cent., the latter Michigan Central. At the close the market was firmer and prices advanced from ¼@¾ per cent. from the lowest point, except in Michigan Central, which declined to ⅝. Western Union rose to 76 on the announcement that the direct cable was broken between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. This affected the whole market. Lake Shore recovered to 54. Northwestern to 39. Union Pacific to 60¾. Pacific Mail to 34¾, and New York Central to 102¾. The early decline was due partly to rumors of a riot at Fall River, although New York Central and other Vanderbilt stocks suffered in consequence of a report that the Commodore was sick. Transactions 144,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 29,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Erie, 45,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Ohio and Mississippi and 3,500 Wabash.

The following were the closing quotations:

| STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 75¼ | N. J. Central | 111 |
| Pacific Mail | 34⅜ | Rock Island | 107½ |
| Adams Express | 103 | Wabash | 6¾ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 78 | Do preferred | 17 |
| American Ex | 58 | Fort Wayne | 97½ |
| United States Ex | 44 | Terre Haute | 5¾ |
| New York Central | 102 | Do preferred | 18 |
| Erie | 17½ | Chicago & Alton | 135 |
| Do preferred | 34 | Do preferred | 162 |
| Harlem | 130½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 15¾ |
| Do preferred | 135 | C. C. & I. C. | 3¾ |
| Mich. Central | 53 | Burling'n & Q'cy | 111¾ |
| Lake Shore | 52¾ | Hannibal & St. Jo | 18¾ |
| Illinois Central | 96¾ | Delaware & Lack | 121½ |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 89¾ | Atlantic & Pac. Tel | 19¾ |
| Northwestern | 39 | Union Pac. stock | 60¾ |
| Do preferred | 83¾ | Central Pac. bds | 85¾ |
| St. Paul | 33½ | Union Pac. bds | 103¾ |
| Do preferred | 62½ | | |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. coupons, 1881 | 123¾ | 5-20's, 1868 | 121½ |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 119¾ | New 5's | 117½ |
| 5-20's, 1865, coup | 119¾ | 10-40's | 116¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119¾ | 10-40's coupons | 117¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 120¾ | Currency 6's | 121 |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 51 | Virginia, old | 40 |
| Tennessee, new | 49½ | Missouri 6's | 102 |
| Virginia, new | 40 | | |

LONDON, September 27.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £60,000. The rate of discount in open market, for three months' bills is 2 per cent., being the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols 94 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's 103. Railroad securities—New York Central 92 ex. div.; Erie 14; preferred 31.

PARIS, September 27.—Rentes 65 francs 62½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 27.—United States bonds—Six's, 95 ex. 1867.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Gold 116¾. Sight exchange, Sterling—Commercial 5 52@5 53; bank 5 57½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 27, 1875. }

The week opens in commercial circles with a moderately active trade, and a steady range of values. The activity is principally noticed among the jobbing houses in such branches of trade as dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, &c., which are the first to feel the revival of demand after the economy of the past two years. An auction sale of 500 cases of boots, shoes and rubbers to-day was moderately well attended and fair prices were realized. In produce and breadstuffs, trade was only a fair average, with prices easy for wheat and corn here. The Chicago markets were weak at the opening but showed a tendency toward improvement as the day progressed.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following on the subject of the tare allowed at New Orleans, which, it seems, is agitating grocery circles in the various Western cities:

We are told that the commercial exchanges and boards of trade of several Western cities have adopted resolutions reciting the fact that the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has substituted a 12 per cent. tare on hogsheads of sugar in place of the old supposed tare action. The following was adopted yesterday by the Cincinnati Board of Trade:

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans has adopted actual or 12 per cent. tare as the proper basis on hogsheads of Louisiana plantation sugar; and

*Whereas*, That rate of tare is right and proper of itself, and is the tare allowed on this and all other markets except that of New Orleans; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce heartily indorses the action of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and appeals to the planters and factors in New Orleans to accede to the action of their Chamber of Commerce.

To the resolution was attached the following agreement:

CINCINNATI, O., September 22, 1875.

In order to facilitate the recent laudable action of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans in adopting actual or 12 per cent tare on Louisiana hogshead sugars, we hereby agree to advise and instruct our agents or commission merchants to *purchase for us on no other terms*.

Signed by leading dealers.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted no such resolutions, unless the entire press of that city has misrepresented the facts. The resolution was postponed by the Chamber until the first Monday in October. Some overzealous sugar brokers or commission houses in New Orleans are responsible for the mistake, having sent to all Western cities a printed form for signatures, setting forth the misstatements which have misled the Western merchants. This is, to say the least, a very extraordinary method to accomplish an object, however, meritorious, and we trust that our New Orleans exchanges will publish the facts at home. The Western merchants would all favor a proper discount if they would, perhaps, object to being placed in a false position.

Another matter of interest, we publish from *The Country Gentleman* the following estimate of the corn crop for the present year, made by an Illinois corn-grower. Our Illinois friend may be right in his figures, but we are afraid that subsequent events will hardly sustain him, and that the crop will fall short a very large amount from the estimate given. The crop is doubtless a large one, but the country will feel satisfied if it is anything large, to return a yield equal in value to one-half of the year's debt. Amateur statisticians should remember that the crop of 1874 was something under 1,000,000,000 bushels:

The county of Champaign, Illinois, has an area of 758,000 acres, and of this amount the assessors return 578,000 as being this year in corn. There are 1,102 counties in the State, and he estimates that 75 of these will this year have as large an area in corn as Champaign, and that the other 26 will average at least half the amount returned for that county. This would give an aggregate of 19,792,000 acres, or, say, in round numbers, 20,000,000 of acres devoted to the growth of corn in one State alone.

The appearance of this crop throughout Illinois may be examined and considered almost as magnificent; and the correspondent declares that he is putting the average at an exceedingly low figure in stating it at thirty bushels to the acre. The average will, beyond all doubt, be largely in excess of this figure. This would give a total for Illinois of 600,000,000 bushels.

Then it is safe to say that Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri will each have a crop nearly, if not quite, as large as Illinois. But putting Ohio at half, or 300,000,000 bushels, Indiana at 400,000,000, and Iowa and Missouri at 500,000,000 each, and we have for these five States a grand total of 2,300,000,000 bushels. Besides these States, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia are all large corn-producing States, and it is safe to put the aggregate of these nine States at 1,000,000,000, bringing the aggregate up to 3,400,000,000 and the remaining fifteen States and Territories have to swell it to 4,000,000,000 bushels for the entire Union.

It is difficult to grasp such figures as these, and comprehend fully their import; but we may get at a practical result by valuing this enormous crop at 50 cents a bushel. At that price, the crop would yield $2,000,000,000, or enough to pay off the national debt.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 398 | Apples, bbls | 339 |
| Cheese, bxs | 40 | Wheat, bush | 2,520 |
| Barley, bus | 450 | Oats, bus | 5,740 |
| Butter, pkgs | 44 | Potatoes, bus | 3,355 |
| Hay, bales | 357 | | |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was only moderately active with an easy feeling in wheat and corn, the latter being quoted at 1c lower. We quote old wheat $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 45@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 80c@$1 20. Corn is weak under the influence of the depressed Chicago market, and quotations are reduced about 1c per bushel for car. We quote shelled car lots of yellow on the track 72@73c for mixed. Oats were steady and unchanged, with liberal receipts and a fair demand. We quote Western white at 47@48c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 45@46c; dark do 43@44c. Barley is rather quiet at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; $1 00@1 05 for second grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is easy at 87@90c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR.—The demand for old wheat flours continues strong with new dull and neglected. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 25 bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in ½ packages, $8 25 ⅌ dozen; Buckwheat meal 95c ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ⅌ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

HAY.—Is quoted at timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00; mixed prime $17 50@18 00. Sales from stores were active at $23 00@24 00. Car truck is quoted at $28 00 ⅌ ton in car lots on track; jobbing prices are at $29 00. Loading for shipment on the streets in a jobbing way at $16 00@17 00. Oat straw $13 00@14 00 per ton.

MILL FEED.—We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ⅌ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt.

### Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal and prices are easy but quotably unchanged. We quote choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for prime mediums.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote new buckwheat flour at $10 00 per barrel.

BUTTER.—The receipts and improved quality of the offerings induces an easier feeling, without, however, causing any quotable decline. We quote extra creamery rolls, at 32@34c per ⅌. Prime to choice dairy are steady at 30@32c; fair to good 26@29c; common to fair 18@24c.

CHEESE—The market was steady and active at the advance previously noted. We quote at 13@13½c ⅌ ⅌ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 15c; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

CIDER—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@8 00 ⅌ barrel.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market at quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRESH FRUIT—We quote peaches at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ box for choice; $1 00@1 25 for common grades. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@6 00 ⅌ bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 ⅌ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ⅌ bushel. Grapes were easy at 4@5c ⅌ ⅌. Crab-apples $1 50@2 00 ⅌ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@28c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market is more active with increased receipts. We quote at 50c per bushel in car lots; on track, from store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 per barrel; 35@50c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $3 00@3 50 per barrel for Baltimores; $1 50@4 00 for Jerseys.

POULTRY.—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 75@1 85; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 90@3 00 per bushel; in round lots $2 30@2 40. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

### Provisions.

The week opens with a steady jobbing trade in provisions, at quotably unchanged prices. The Chicago market is advanced on mess pork but that being considered the effect of the usual September corner in that article, does not effect the market here.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¼c ⅌ ⅌; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 15¼@15¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, per dozen, 90c. Ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $22 50 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ⅌ ⅌, 14¾c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 15¾c; in 3 ⅌ caddies, 17¼c; in 5 ⅌ caddies do, 17¼c; in 3 ⅌ pails do, 18c; in 5 ⅌ do do, 17¾c; in 6 ⅌ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ⅌ gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 73c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 9¾c; choice country rendered 8¼@8¾c; medium do. 7¾@8c.

### Groceries.

There is a steady trade at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

| *Green Coffees.* | ⅌ ⅌ | *Sugars.* | ⅌ ⅌ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 25 c | Standard A | 9@9¼c |
| Choice Rio | 23 c | Standard B | 8½@8¾c |
| Prime Rio | 24 c | Do. extra C | 8@8½c |
| Good Rio | 21 c | Extra C—yellow | 8¼c |
| Java | 34@35c | Franklin, yellow | 7¾c |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Cut Loaf | 13c |
| Rio, in papers | 20 c | Powdered | 11½c |
| Rio, in bulk | 20c | Powdered | 11½c |
| Java, in papers | 37 c | Granulated | 11½c |
| Java, in bulk | 36@37c | *Molasses.* | |
| *Teas.* | | Str'ly ch'e N. O. | 72@75c |
| Young Hyson | 60@81 00 | Prime | 70c |
| Gunpowder | 56@81 00 | Good | 65c |
| Imperial | 50@81 00 | *Syrups.* | |
| Japan | 55@81 00 | Ex. white syrups | 70c |
| Oolong | 25@81 00 | Sugar drips | 60c |
| Fancy | 1 00 | Lower grades | 35@50c |
| Sonchong | 25@1 00 | *Starch.* | |
| *Rice.* | | Pearl | 4½c |
| Choice Carl'a | 8¼c | Silver gloss | 9½c |
| Patna | 7¼@8 c | Corn | 10½c |
| Rangoon | 7¼@7½c | *Soaps.* | |
| *Spices.* | | Irish soap ⅌ bx | $4 25 |
| Cloves | 50 c | S. S. Star, ⅌ box | 6 00 |
| Alspice | 12½@18½c | Babbitt's best ⅌ bx | 7 00 |
| Cassia | 20 c | Dobbin's ⅌ box | 6 00 |
| Nutmegs | $1 35 | German mottled | 7½c |
| Pepper | 25 c | Soda | 6½c |
| *Candles.* | | Bi-carb, in kegs | 5 c |
| Star, full weight | 18 c | Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs | 5½c |
| Sterling | 17 c | Bi-carb, in 5 papers | 6 c |
| Mould | 11 c | | |

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade at easy prices. We quote as follows:

| *Manufactured* | | Bbl. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spun Rolls | | 60@65c | Smoking | $1 00 | $1 10 |
| Black Navy | | 55@60c | Smoking, pressed | 50@75c | |
| Black Navy | | 45@50c | Black Cavendish | 60c | |
| Louisville Navy | | 55@60c | Western leaf | | |
| Louisville Cav | | 58@70c | Wrappers | 18@25c | |
| Virginia Navy | | 45@50c | Virginia leaf | 18@25c | |
| Virginia Tens | | 58@60c | Ohio seed wrap | 18@25c | |
| Virginia Cav | | 59@65c | Ohio seed filler | 9@12c | |
| Bright Thick | | 63@65c | Connecticut | | |
| Flounders | | 63@65c | wrapper | 60@70c | |
| Bright pounds | | 60@65c | Spanish leaf | 60@70c | |
| Black Quarters | | 57@60c | Havana wrap's | $1 25@2 25 | |
| Rough & Ready | | 55@60c | Havana fillers | $50@125 | |
| Fine Cut plugs | | 70@80c | *Cigars.* | | |
| Fine Cut | | 55@60c | Penn's seed | $15@25 | |
| Cut and Dry | | 55@60c | Connecticut | 25@35 | |
| Scotch Snuff | | 60@75c | Seed & Havana | 30@35 | |
| Black Snuff | | 60@75c | Havana | 60@125 | |

The following is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 extra mess | | No. 3 | 10 00 |
| Mackerel, ⅌ bbl | | No. 1 shore, ⅌ bbl | 8 50 |
| No. 1 mess | 22 00 | Lake herring, half | |
| Extra No. 1 shore | 21 00 | bbls | 4 50 |
| No. 1 | 18 00 | Labrador spitchers | |
| No. 2 | 12 00@13 00 | ring, ⅌ bbl | 10 00 |

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate. We quote: Currants—new 7½c ⅌ box; $2 75; London layers do, $4 25; loose muscatels do, $3 25; Valentias, 11@12c ⅌ ⅌. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 12c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c. Walnuts—Grenoble 16c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna 13@14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 9@18c. Tapioca 12@15c. Lemons—Messina, ⅌ box, $12 50. Oranges—Messina, ⅌ box, $6 00. Cocoanuts $9 00 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 40@1 50; peaches, 3-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, $2 25; lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; gooseberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; salmon, 1-lb cans, 1 ⅌ pint pickles, ⅌ gl, $1 25, quart do $2 25; half-gallon do $3 25; gallon pickles, ⅌ doz, $5 50; bulk containing 1,500 pickles, $9 00; if bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

### Petroleum.

September 28.—The downward movement which we noted at the close of the week, has been supplanted by another upward movement, and the reaction has recovered nearly all the loss at the close of the week.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at a marked advance over the last reported quotations. The morning exchange reached 1c, and the market was firm, the early quotations being against 1 45 for Ruhl, and 1 46 for Clark. At 1 50 for United dog ⅌ 45@1 47½ for Union dog ⅌ 72½@1 75 for immediate shipment. The volume of business was unusually large, the transactions reported to an aggregate of 120,000 barrels.

REFINED—The refined market showed more strength to-day, and the downward tendency of Saturday was checked with a recovery which neutralized the decline of that day. We quote standard white on the cars at 11½@11¾c. New York rates, 11¾c. Philadelphia, do. Baltimore quoted at 11¾. Cargoes quiet at 9½c. Naphtha quiet at 11½@11¾c. Benzine quiet at 11½@11¾c.

NAPHTHA—Is quoted at 11½@11¾c.

BARRELS—The market continues quiet and unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for city-made; $1 20@1 25 for Ohio, and $1 10@1 15 for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 27.—The *Derrick* says: There have been sales and resales of crude in the oil region to-day, 120,000 barrels, which probably not less than 2,000,000 barrels. On Saturday, dealings were fair at the opening at 1 45¾ was bid for Ruhl, and 1 46 was asked. The quotation was run up to $1 49¾ before noon but subsequently fell back to closing bid to $1 48¾. During the afternoon a steadier advance took place and sales were made up to $1 49¾. Union sold at $1 49¾ in the morning and at $1 49¾@1 43¾ at the close. Pennsylvania sold at 1 50 and 1 49¾ at 1 50 before noon. Clark at 48¾ would have been paid. This price was also bid for shipment at wells or at 1 52¾ for prompt delivery. Columbia sold high as 1 47¾ in the morning but was offered at $1 45 without buyers early in the afternoon. At the close, there were sales at $1 47¾@1 48¾. The latest bids were at $1 47¾ and $1 50 was asked. The total sales on Saturday were 113,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, September 27—The *Herald* says: The slight break in the crude petroleum market of the region Friday was followed Saturday by a reaction and a much firmer feeling at all dealings prevailed. The closing quotations at 5 P. M. were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United, at wells | $1 49 | $1 50 |
| Union, at wells | 1 46½ | 1 48½ |
| Pennsylvania, at wells | 1 46½ | 1 48½ |
| P. Fortin (fancy) | 1 46½ | 1 47½ |
| Conduit, at wells | 1 46½ | 1 47½ |
| Karns, at wells | 1 46½ | 1 48½ |
| Oil City | 1 70½ | 1 70½ |
| Lower creek | 1 78 | 1 78½ |
| Upper creek | 1 78½ | 1 80 |

with aggregate sales of 120,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, September 27, closing 25.—Prices fully 1@2c lower than yesterday. Crude in bulk for prompt, and 7½@7¾c for October; do in shipping order 11@11½c for September, and October; refined 14c for prompt; 14@14½c for October; cases 18@20c; naphtha 11@11½c for prompt. Exchanges at the Consolidated Board to-day were 1,000 barrels of Pennsylvania, 1,000 Ohio and 2,000 Lima. Total sales, 4,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—Market firm at $1 75@1 76¾.

ROUSEVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet, at $1 67½@1 70.

TIDIOUTE, September 27.—Market firm at $1 79¾ bid; $1 79¾ asked.

PARKERS, September 27.—Market quiet; United at 1 48¾@1 50; outside lines $1 42¾ bid. Market firm with very little offering. Shipment at $1 72½@1 73.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 17¾c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 27.—Petroleum less active; refined 14c; crude 7c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Petroleum less firm; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude in barrels 10½c.

ANTWERP, September 27.—Refined petroleum 23¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 10½d.

CLEVELAND, September 27.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees, 11c; State test, 150 degrees, 12c in car lots.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & F

## CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

**Local Observations.**

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 27, 1875.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r | Hum | WIND. Dir. | Force. | Weath |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29 021 | 50 | 64 | S. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.003 | 71 | 37 | W. | Br.sk. | Clear. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.922 | 60 | 54 | S. | Fresh. | Clear. |

Mean barometer...29.945 Highest thermom....72
Mean thermometer...60 Lowest thermom....47

**G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.**

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

**Death of Mr. Wm. Ihmsen.**

Wm. Ihmsen, of the glass manufacturing firm of C. Ihmsen & Sons, died at his residence on the South Side, yesterday morning, after a protracted illness, from enlargement of the liver. The deceased was widely known in connection with the glass business, and was a worthy and enterprising citizen. He was highly esteemed in private life, and his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

**Reasons in the Bennett Case.**

Following are the reasons for a new trial in the case of Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank:

1. The Court erred in affirming defendant's point relating to the power of defendant to make the alleged contract.

2. The Court erred in affirming defendant's point relating to the illegality of the alleged contract under the statute of frauds.

3. The Court erred in withdrawing the case from the jury and directing a verdict for defendant.

A rule to show cause was granted.

**Allegheny Mortuary Report.**

The Allegheny mortuary report for the week ending Saturday, September 25th, is as follows: Cancer of liver, 1; croup, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; accident by railroad, 1; kidney affection (not specified), 1; typhoid fever, 1; premature birth, 1; diphtheria, 1; entero calitis, 1; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 1; cholera infantum, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; erysipelas, 1; convulsions, 2; marasmus, 2. Total, 18. Of these, five were over fifteen years of age and three over thirty, while two were under the age of four weeks.

**Fire in Allegheny.**

Yesterday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Diamond Hotel, Allegheny, owned and occupied by Mr. John Emmel. In response to an alarm from box 34 the fireman came promptly to the spot, and by their efforts confined the flames to the hotel building, which being a frame, was badly damaged before the fire could be brought under control. The loss on building and furniture is estimated at about $1,800, and is fully covered by insurance as follows: On building—Germania, of New York, $2,500; German, of Pittsburgh, $2,500. On furniture—Allemania, $900; M. and M., $900. The barber shop of L. Koethe, in the basement of the hotel, was flooded by water. Koethe was insured on his furniture $500 in the Germania, of this city.

**East Liberty Regatta.**

There have entered for the East End regatta, which is announced to take place on Thursday evening next the following: Wm. Kettler, age 27 years, residence Mil vale borough; Henry Anderson, age 22 years, residence Fifteenth ward; Jos. P. Meyers, age 20 years, residence Eighteenth ward; Eph. Truxal, age 24 years, residence Fifth ward; John Slattery, age 22 years, residence Sixteenth ward; W. J. McElroy, age 22 years, residence Seventeenth ward; Andy Johnston, age 27 years, residence Milvale borough. This is the first regatta ever gotten up by the East End and promises to be exciting. Messrs. Doughty and Nichols, the managers of this regatta, have devoted a great deal of time and been at considerable expense to arrange the races. The prizes are on exhibition at Mrs. E. J. Boehine & Son's, corner of Forty-second and Butler streets. Charley Manning is spoken of for referee.

**Pictured Rocks.**

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

As several communications have appeared in the COMMERCIAL recently on the subject of "pictured rocks" and other archæological curiosities, permit me to call the attention of the writers, who seem to be deeply interested in such things, to the fact that there is a "pictured rock" on the top of the high river hill opposite Millsboro, Washington county. It is a sand rock, partly embedded in the ground, and has an area of perhaps a hundred square feet. On its surface are four very distinct human footprints—two large and two small—and the outlines of quite a number of wild animals. There are no other rocks of any kind near this, and the ground is smooth and covered with grass, with forest trees here and there. It is a beautiful spot, and, when the writer of this was a boy, was a place of frequent resort by the people of the vicinity, especially the younger portions. The rock is known in that part of the country as the "Carved Rock."

G. W. H.

**Second Methodist Church.**

On Sabbath next the Second Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, will be formally reopened for public worship, and John Cowl, D. D., the newly appointed pastor, will be assisted by Dr. Murray, of the First Church, in the pulpit, and the congregation of the old First Church will also mingle with that of the Second Church in the services. It shows a spirit of real fraternity this to see a large congregation waive their own appointments and turn out *en masse*, pastor and people, to show their welcome to the new pastor of a sister church, and to emphasize the bond of mutual love and esteem. The spirit which invites and responds in such a mingling is highly commendable. A grand time is anticipated at the Second (late Third) church on Sabbath evening next. There will be a crowd and a sermon worthy of the great occasion.

**Base Ball.**

The game of ball between the Mutuals, of Middleport, Ohio, and the Downers, of Pittsburgh, took place yesterday at Union Park, Allegheny. About fifteen hundred person witnessed the game. Play was called at three o'clock P. M. by Rus McKelvey, of the Braddock club, who acted in the capacity of umpire, and gave general satisfaction. The game, at the beginning, was well contested, and it seemed as if a close score might be looked for; but the friends of the Downer club were doomed to disappointment, as the only runs they got were made in the third inning, while their opponents kept adding to their score almost every inning. The score at the close stood—Mutuals, 22; Downers, 2.

The Mutuals and Xanthas play at Union Park to-day. It will be remembered that the game last Saturday between these clubs was stopped at the close of the seventh inning by the rain, the score standing 7 to 7. A close contest may be looked for to-day.

**Sabbath School Anniversary.**

The anniversary meeting of the Sabbath school connected with the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian church (Rev. S. M. Henderson, pastor), was held on Sabbath afternoon last, the exercises being conducted by Prof. Levi Ludden, the Superintendent, read the annual reports, from which it was apparent that the school had been vigorously at work during the year, and had made commendable progress in every department. An unusual number had been added to the church, from the higher classes of the Sabbath school, and as a whole the year's retrospect was exceedingly gratifying. After the reports had been read, Mr. Ludden delivered a very interesting address, replete with practical suggestions to teachers and scholars. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Wm. S. Sloan, pastor of the Westminster church, and Mr. Murray, student of theology, which were listened to with marked attention. Then followed the presentation of the banner, which is awarded each year by anniversary to the class attaining the highest degree of excellence in those matters within the range of competition. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Sloan, and the banner was received by two young ladies of the "Banner Class."

Mr. Ludden was about to announce the closing hymn, when he was interrupted by the pastor, Mr. Henderson, who, at the same time, took from behind the pulpit a box containing a large and elegant copy of the Bible, which he presented to the superintendent on behalf of the Sabbath school, as a token of their personal regard for him, and their appreciation of his services as teacher and superintendent. The Bible was accompanied with a beautiful gold pencil case, as an additional gift. This was a part of the programme with which Mr. Ludden had nothing to do, and which seemed to take him entirely by surprise. However, he soon comprehended the situation, and made a very neat and feeling reply. The closing hymn was then sung, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction. The choir rendered excellent music for the occasion, and the anniversary was an exceedingly happy one throughout.

**BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.**

**Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrator.**

At some time during Sunday night or yesterday morning the residence of Mr. W. K. McClinton, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, was entered by a burglar, who stole a quantity of silver ware and several cans of fruit. Suspicion attached to a man named Samuel Beatty, and Mr. McClinton made an information before Mayor Philips, charging him with the crime. A warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Miller, who arrested the accused yesterday afternoon, and he was held in $500 bail for a hearing on Wednesday next.

*The Best Thing Out*
*in the line of canes is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.*

## PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

**Regular Meeting Yesterday—Road Improvement Ordinances Killed—The Second Avenue Assessments—Invitation From the Industrial Institute—Routine Business, &c., &c.**

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at a quarter after two o'clock, Mr. Aiken in the chair. The call of the roll showed that forty-four members were present.

PETITIONS, ETC.

After the reading of the minutes the following petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented and referred to the appropriate committees: Remonstrance against the opening of Point alley, First ward; petition of John Schaeffer for abatement of overpaid taxes; resolution refunding overpaid taxes to Wm. Hearaman; petition of Samuel Prager for abatement of business tax; for abatement of business tax of Robt. Harvey and for refunding overpaid taxes to E. G. Jones.

Mr. Braun presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to apply for a *mandamus* compelling the Mayor to sign warrants for the payment of Ed. Braun and Geo. Gillespie for services rendered to the City Property Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Musgrave presented a resolution directing the Clerk to report the number of committee meetings missed by each member since January 1st inst. The resolution was adopted amidst much merriment.

BUSINESS FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brown, from the Water Committee, presented the report of the committee for July and August and of the Water Extension for same months, as already published, all of which were approved.

Also the resolution directing the City Attorney to make application to the courts for the condemnation of certain lands at Negley's Run for the laying of the rising mains for the new water works. The resolution was approved, as was also the plan for carrying the mains across the run, already adopted by the committee.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Breed, from the Road Committee, offered the following ordinances, all of which Council refused to consider by voting against a suspension of rules: Ordinances opening Motley street from Hazelwood avenue to Indus street; opening St. Clair street from Stanton avenue to McCully street; repealing ordinance authorizing the grading of Charles street from Niagara to Henry streets and carrying into effect the provisions of section 6 of the Wallace bill.

SECOND AVENUE ASSESSMENT.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the assessment for the opening of Second avenue was returned from the Board. The report had been sent back to the Board, but they returned it as originally made, refusing to make any changes. The City Attorney was called on and gave his opinion that the interests of the city would be in no way endangered by postponing action on the report. As considerable objection was had against the assessment of the Viewers it was then decided to postpone action on the approval of the report. The same action was taken on the Viewers' report of assessment of Hazlewood avenue.

The report of the City Clerk as to the number of meetings missed by each member, since January 1st, was presented and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Breed, H. Darlington and B. Darlington, to determine what further action should be taken.

THE EXPOSITION.

The following communication was read:

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH, September 27, 1875.

*To the President and Members of Select and Common Councils:*

GENTLEMEN—By authority of the Executive Committee, I hereby extend to your honorable bodies a cordial invitation to join in the exercises of the opening of the Industrial Exposition on the 7th of October next.

The details of the procession and opening exercises will be made public in due time. I am very respectfully,

JOHN S. ROYS, Secretary.

On motion the invitation was accepted.

Mr. O'Neil called up the ordinance passed in C. C. authorizing the paving and curbing of Shingiss street, and the same was passed finally.

SASSAFRAS ALLEY.

Mr. Brown called up the ordinance authorizing the opening of Sassafras alley from Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, also passed in C. C. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company it seems, owns all the abutting property and are anxious to see the alley opened so as to afford an outlet to the residents of the vicinity, intending to build a bridge at Twenty-eighth street.

Mr. Littell moved that action on the ordinance be postponed until the next meeting, but this motion was lost and the ordinance was put on its final passage, and the call of the roll was commenced. The Clerk of Common Council here entered, however, and announced that that branch had reconsidered their action adopting the ordinance and wished to recall it to their body before S. C. would take final action.

THE ORDINANCE LOST.

Mr. Aiken objected that C. C. had no power to reconsider their action after S. C. had been considering the ordinance. The Chair ruled the objection well taken and directed the clerk to proceed with the roll which was done. The vote was then announced as follows. Yeas, 32; nays, 22; so the ordinance was lost.

Mr. MacConnell presented a resolution directing the City Treasurer to refund overpaid taxes to certain persons. Action postponed.

On motion Council adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon next, when the session will be devoted alone to deferred business of C. C.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 2:15 P. M., President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and other papers were presented and properly referred. Petition of Hussey & Dravo for exoneration from taxes in the Thirty-third ward; to change name of Meyer avenue to Elwood avenue; for wooden building on Forty-seventh street, Seventeenth ward; resolution for removal of gas lamp from front of 1 Penn avenue and 19 Sixth avenue; for two fee north, on Carson street; resolution for gas lamp on Reed street and Breckenridge avenue, Thirteenth ward.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of H. Frank, member from the Twenty-third ward, was presented and accepted.

STREETS AND SEWERS.

Mr. Thompson, from the Street Committee, presented the report of the viewers on the opening of Mt. Oliver street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, report of viewers on the assessment on Eleventh street, from Neville street to Monongahela river, South Side. Approved.

Also, report on the grading of Ellsworth avenue. Approved.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Aull, from the Committee on Surveys, presented the following:

Ordinance establishing the grade of Beechwood avenue from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed.

Also, ordinance locating Center street, from Pearl to Winebiddle street. Passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following committee appointments were made by the Chair: On Streets, Ordinance and Monongahela Wharf—Mr. Flannery, Third ward.

An ordinance opening Arch street, from Cassatt to Leslie street, in C. C. laid over at a former meeting, was taken up and passed.

The following, which were approved in S. C., were taken up:

Viewers' report on the opening of Park street, from Spring street to Lamington avenue. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on the Thirty-sixth street sewer, from terminus of present sewer to the Allegheny river. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on the opening of O'Hara street. Approved.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Reports of committees in the Select branch were taken up for the action of S. C. approving the same was concurred in.

The following ordinances passed in S. C. were taken up:

Granting Jacob Fool the right to erect an addition to a frame building in the Twenty-fifth ward. Passed.

For the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Madison street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed.

Authorizing the grading of Louisa street, from Atwood to Ward street. Passed.

To repeal an ordinance authorizing the opening of Wyandotte lane from Fifth avenue to Cubbyacquit alley. Passed.

Authorizing the opening of Euclid street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street. Passed.

Granting Redfield, Bowen & Co., the right to build an addition to their wooden building on Second avenue, near Cross street, Sixth ward. Passed.

INVESTMENT OF MONEYS IN THE TREASURY.

An ordinance authorizing the investment of moneys now in the treasury as the proceeds of bonds issued and sold by virtue of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of funding matured and maturing indebtedness assumed by the city in the consolidation under the act of Assembly of 2d April, 1872," passed 7th September, 1872, in S. C., September 24, passed. C. C. concurred by a vote of 22 ayes to 3 nays, Messrs. Foley, NeNamara and Fulton voting "no."

An ordinance authorizing a temporary loan to pay interest coming due October 1st on bonds issued in pursuance of the Penn avenue act, in Select Council, September 24th, passed. Common Council concurred.

New business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which the action of that branch was concurred in.

LIBERTY AVENUE.

Mr. Aull moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance for opening Liberty avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street at a width of eighty feet was passed at a former meeting. The motion was carried and the ordinance was referred to the Street Committee.

THE EXPOSITION.

A formal invitation to Common Council to attend the opening of the Exposition was read by the Chair, and on motion it was accepted.

The resignation of Mr. Torrence as a member of the Water Committee was presented and accepted, and Mr. Glass appointed to fill the vacancy.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Kerr moved for a reconsideration of a resolution passed at a recent meeting granting permission to certain parties to keep their property on the Allegheny wharf until April 1, 1876. Carried. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Allegheny Wharf.

Mr. Thompson—A resolution for a special election in the Twenty-third ward to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Frank. Passed.

Mr. Powers moved to reconsider the vote by which an ordinance was passed at last meeting to open Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth street. Carried. The ordinance was referred to the Street Committee.

Considerable time was lost in consequence of the public job printer failing to print the ordinance authorizing a temporary loan, &c., and Mr. Fox offered a resolution censuring the printer for his neglect, which was passed.

Adjourned.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

**Action of Colored Voters of the Fourteenth Ward.**

A meeting of the colored voters of the Fourteenth ward was held on the 24th instant, at which Mr. Nelson Davis presided, and Henry T. Davis acted as Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. John Freaser, Wm. Armstrong and Emanuel Collins were appointed a Committee on Business. The committee, after a brief absence, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, the cause of justice and right triumphed under the championship of the Republican party, which is still grappling with the wrongs of the times; and, whereas, regarding, as we do, this great party as the only one that has given the people substantial reforms and good government; and, whereas, regarding the introduction of the temperance issue into this campaign as absolutely unnecessary; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, the colored voters of the Fourteenth ward, declare our unaltered adherence to the Republican party, and our confidence in its principles and its candidates. Having carefully guarded our interests in the past, we are willing to fight under its banner and follow wherever it may lead.

*Resolved*, That we honor that gallant soldier, General John F. Hartranft, for the ability he has shown as Governor of Pennsylvania, and that we hereby pledge to him and Henry Rawle, our undivided support at the ensuing November election.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the following Vigilance Committee was appointed: First precinct—Henry T. Davis; Second precinct—John Freaser; Third precinct—Wm. Armstrong; Fourth precinct—Emanuel Collins; Fifth precinct—Dennis Cass, Wm. Watson.

The meeting then adjourned until this (Tuesday) evening.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**United States District Court—Judge McCandless.**

In the case of Charles Seely, bankrupt, of Potter county, the said bankrupt was discharged from bankruptcy.

In the matter of Steele & Co., bankrupts, of Titusville, the assignees' report of the sale of certain real estate, as presented and confirmed *nisi* on the 15th inst., was "confirmed absolute."

In the case of Whitney, Cook & Co. vs. Wm. C. Slaughterback, of Allegheny City, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why they should not give security to W. H. Sterritt and Agnes S. Slaughterback for any damages they may be likely to sustain by reason of the injunction granted in this case. Returnable on the 29th inst.

In the matter of Wm. Dilworth, Jr., of Titusville, bankrupt, on motion, leave was granted Couch, Carney & Morris, creditors, to join in the exceptions to the confirmation of the resolutions of composition by J. B. Smith.

In the matter of John Murphy, bankrupt, of Westmoreland county, bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for a hearing on the 30th inst.

In the matter of James Johnson, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, the rule on Geo. R. Powell, assignee, to show cause why he should not pay the Marshal costs is made absolute.

In the matter of W. C. Tweddle *et al.* vs. The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company of Crawford county, the exceptions to the exceptions to the report of Register Rogers on the ascertainment of the value of securities, referred back to the Register with instructions to give ten days' notice to the parties interested.

**Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.**

Thomas Y. England and Charles B. Kenworthy, assignees of Wm. Beetle, &c., vs. H. Boreland, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs for $253 25.

John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank. Motion for a new trial made and reasons filed *ex parte* plaintiff.

James Rees vs. the Ironworkers' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association an action to recover money invested in the association. Verdict for plaintiff for $246 72.

John Voeghly vs. Charles Goettman, action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for $607.

A. Patridge vs. Daniel Downer, action to recover money deposited in defendant's hands as the stakes in a foot race. Verdict for the plaintiff for $100, with interest from February 15, 1875, to date.

John Price vs. the same defendant, a similar case to the above. Verdict for plaintiff for $150, with interest from the same date.

Cornelius Voil vs. G. W. Schmidt; an action for an alleged slander. Non-suit taken by plaintiff.

Same plaintiff vs. W. J. Friday, also an action for slander. Non suit taken by plaintiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bell vs. M'Closkey; Coleman vs. Young; Sowers vs. Worth; Bell vs. Milligan, Dickey vs. Skelding; Weiler Bros. vs. Wagenknecht; Loftus vs. Abbott *et al.*; Keef vs. Kreager; Woods vs. Getty, Jr.; McClintock & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Bonnaby vs. Sullivan; New York and Cleveland Gas Coal and Coke Company vs. Smith & Sons; Wilson & Son vs. Burg; Fudenburg vs. Baumgartner; Lyon vs. Lyon.

**Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.**

The case of Wm. L. Butler, for use of Manly M. Tilton vs. Alexander L. Cassiday, an action of ejectment, which was taken up on Friday, is still on trial.

George Fisher was discharged from jail under the insolvent laws.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jones vs. McGinniss; Addington vs. same; Barnes vs. R. D. Clark & Co.; Thomas vs. Warren; Reid vs. Campbell; McQuiston *et al.* vs. Reese & Co.; Irwin vs. Milligan; Kurtz & Co. vs. Howard & Son; Craft vs. Cornell & Werling; Knox vs. Mengold.

**Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.**

Matthew H. West, deceased. Petition presented by Johnston G. West for appointment of a trustee under will. Joseph Forsythe, Esq., was appointed.

Estate of Caroline Hemfngray, deceased, in partition. Sale confirmed absolutely and trustee ordered to make deed for the property sold.

Hugh Roberts, deceased, in partition. Heirs choose purports respectively.

David C. Cunningham, deceased. Sale to Joel Bedell set aside at costs of respondent, and alias order of sale awarded.

Estate of Godthardt Wohl, deceased. In the matter of petition for sale, order of sale granted as prayed for.

Mary E. Agnew, minor. In the matter of report of auditor, exceptions dismissed, and report of auditor confirmed absolutely, *pro forma*.

Charles Ohliger. No sale reported, and amended order made changing the terms of sale.

Estate of Alex. Dunlap, deceased; in partition. Heirs choose purports.

Estate of Lafayette Wiebiddle, deceased. Petition presented and Wm. C. Winebiddle, administrator, discharged.

Estate of John E. Miller, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

J. W. Johnson, deceased. Petition of Wm. M. Johnston, creditor, for order on Oliver Person, executor, to sell real estate, &c. Rule to show cause granted.

Edward Rahm, minor. Petition of James H. Hopkins, guardian, who is executor, for discharge, &c., order of appointment of guardian ordered set aside.

Harry W. McClure *et al.* In the matter of the petition of James Irwin, guardian, for discharge, an order of discharge was granted.

Anthony Myers, minor. Petition presented and Christian Myers appointed guardian. Bond approved and filed.

George Lightbill, deceased. Petition presented and rule on John Morrison, executor, to show cause why an attachment should not pass.

Estate of John Crawford, deceased. Report of inquest in partition presented and confirmed *nisi*.

**Quarter Sessions—Judge White.**

J. J. White was convicted on two indictments for larceny on oath of John Gernell, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case Wm. Jones indicted for aggravated assault on oath of Mary Jones.

Frank Dorsey and Frank Sampson, indicted for riot and as bailee, on oath of Lewis Bealle, were convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Frank Sampson is on trial on a second charge of larceny as bailee.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. A. Younder; Fred Johnston; Wm. Sandbaum; Phillip Goeddell; John Hughes; David Smith; James Beresford (3); Andrew Bergaman; Samuel Branch; Moses Parker (2); Peter Reiley; James Barr; Robert Smith; Joseph Hewell; Mary McNally; Isaac Singleton; Rose Cook; Clement Barr; Robert Smith; Rob. McCray; Norah Weisley; John McElhany; C. H. Allen; John White; Calvin Mitchell.

## Fire at Saxonburg.

The residence of Dr. Richard Sweet, at Saxonburg, Butler county, was destroyed by fire about four o'clock Saturday morning. The family were absent, and it is not known how the fire originated. The loss is about $4,000, and the insurance $2,500, in the Etna, of Hartford.

*The Best Thing Out*
*in the line of canes is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.*

## WASHINGTON CITY AND WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

**The Excursion to the National Capital and Mount Vernon.**

The excursion over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, at the close of last week, was in every sense a delightful one to the participants, and satisfactory to those who projected it and carried it through. The excursionists, quite a number of whom were ladies, numbered one hundred and eighty-six, and occupied seven cars, one car being specially assigned to the representatives of the press. The weather was a succession of those calm, mild days of autumn, which are so favorable to outdoor enjoyments, and which have such an exuberating effect upon the spirits of tourists.

The train left on Thursday morning and reached Connellsville a little after a pleasant run. Here a special car, containing prominent citizens from Uniontown and other portions of Fayette county, was attached to the train. At Myersdale a delegation from Somerset county joined the party, and then the train sped onward to Cumberland, which point was reached in five hours. An excellent dinner was served at the Queen's Hotel, and, after the meal had been removed, a meeting was organized by calling Col. Ed. Scull, of Somerset, to the chair. Col. Schley, of Cumberland, then arose and welcomed the excursionists to that city, in a happy speech, which was aptly responded to by Prof. McCord of Mount Washington. "All Aboard" again, and the train was speeding along the main stem of the great Baltimore and Ohio line. On reaching Harper's Ferry, there was a brief halt, and a hasty view of points made memorable by old John Brown's raid, and by events of the great rebellion.

At point of rocks the Metropolitan branch was taken, by which Washington city is reached in much less time than by the old route, *via* the Relay House. The saving in distance is about twenty miles, and the road is one of the best single track lines in the country.

The train reached Washington at half-past six o'clock in the evening, when the excursionists were driven to their hotels—the carriages passing through the capitol grounds. An hour or more was spent in arranging toilets and getting supper, after which numerous parties sallied out to get gas light views of the city, to visit places of amusements or to take leisurly promenades on the avenues.

The excursion to Mount Vernon, the resting place of the "Father of his Country," had been arranged for Friday, the steamer Arrow, under command of the gentlemanly Frank Hollingsworth, had been chartered for the trip, and seven o'clock had been fixed as the hour for starting. The entire party was promptly on deck, none wishing to forego a visit to a spot of interest and pleasure. The vessel had not gone far when the denseness of the fog compelled the captain to lay to. He steamed into Alexandria, seven miles below Washington, and while waiting for the fog to lift, the excursionists debarked and visited the old Marshall House, where the gallant Colonel Ellsworth fell, in the early days of the rebellion. In another part of the town the visitors were shown through the new hall of General Washington Lodge, A. Y. M. Quite a number of relics of the immortal Washington, both as a citizen and member of the Order, were exhibited. The chair in which he presided over the deliberations of the Lodge is still in use. This was a most enjoyable visit, and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Adam, a member of the Lodge, upon motion of Mr. P. F. Smith, for the courtesy extended.

At the call of the whistle the party hastened to the boat. The fog had disappeared entirely, and the sun shone resplendent on the broad bosom of the Potomac. An hour's sail brought the steamer to the landing at Mount Vernon, and a nearly opposite the tomb which encloses the tomb of George and Martha Washington. Colonel Hollingshead, superintendent of the grounds, escorted the party through the lower gate, up the winding road to the sacred tomb. As soon as the party had gathered at the tomb, the Colonel took a position at the barred gates to the vault and gave a brief history of the place and the tomb. The old family mansion was next visited. Every room in the house was entered, including that in which Washington died. Articles of furniture, clothing, military accoutrements, pictures, etc., just as they were left by their illustrious owner, are sacredly kept and guarded, and all these were examined with the deepest interest. Many of the visitors succeeded in securing some memento of their visit, and if there only a pebble from near the tomb, a cave from the grounds, a plant from the garden, or a plant from a tree planted by Washington's hand. During all the time was worth seeing, the party, with unanimous thanks to Colonel Hollingshead, slowly moved down to the boat, and in due time were safely landed in Washington city.

The managers of the excursion have announced that they had made arrangements by which those who wished to stay from one P. M. till 11:25 P. M., Saturday, could do so, as Mr. Hyndman, the General Superintendent, had ordered that the absence of the ex-Speaker prevents a definite answer. The Secretary intimates, however, that Mr. Blaine would no doubt be glad to be present, if not on the opening day, then some time before the close of the Exposition.

The Executive Committee is now in communication with Senator R. J. Ogiesby of Illinois, with the object of having him here to make the opening address.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

We regret exceedingly that we are obliged to defer for a day an extended notice of "The Big Bonanza" and Daly's Fifth Avenue Company. The performance was one of the most delightful ever given at the Opera House. The audience shouted their approval of every scene and applauded the actors to the echo. The dialogue sparkles with good things and funny things, and one's interest is sustained to the final drop of the curtain. It is certain that the late comers will find no better accommodations than standing room to-night.

**Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.**

"Little Sunshine," a play in Bartley Campbell's best vein, was produced at this theater last evening, with Miss Lilly Wilkinson as *Lilly Davis* and Sam Ryan as *Toney Tucker*. It was witnessed by an audience only fair as to numbers, yet every one seemed to enjoy it. The play was moderately well acted throughout. Add Weaver and son, Moran and Duffy, Seman and Somers, Lizzie Conway and Warfield and Conway appeared in the variety olio. The same bill will be given to-night.

**Trimble's Varieties Theater.**

A very large house greeted the host of talented artists at this place last evening, and there is every reason to believe that crowded houses will be the rule throughout the week, for a better variety show is not in this city. Fred. Aims has tendered to journalists visiting the Exposition the courtesies of his theater during their stay here.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Jewish New Year, A. M. 5,636, begins on Wednesday evening next.

THE boy Miller, run over by an Allegheny Valley Railroad train on Saturday morning, has since died.

THE infant son, aged two months, of Mr. and Mrs. John Hinch, Twenty-fourth ward, died suddenly yesterday.

REV. D. N. FREELAND and wife, of Orange county, New York, are in the city, the guests of Mr. C. T. Miller.

A MAN named Rosenkrans has been arrested at Brookville, Pa., charged with passing counterfeit fifty cent scrip.

GEORGE SMITH had to have his leg amputated yesterday on account of having been run over on Saturday by a West Penn train near Herr's Island.

THE argument in the Magee-McCarthy case has been "fixed" again—this time for Saturday next. It is more than likely that something will happen to unfix it.

Two pedestrians named Justus Roehm and John Lorey, are to run a foot race at Union Park on the 9th of October, for $150 a side. These pedestrians are one-legged men.

THIEVES broke into the cigar store of J. T. Frain, on Center street, Sixteenth ward, Friday night, and carried away a hundred cigars and about two hundred pounds of leaf tobacco.

THE first oyster supper of the Young Men's Central Prohibition Club was given last evening at the headquarters, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. It was a very enjoyable affair.

THE city has paid $242,409 61 as interest on bonds issued under the Penn avenue act, but has thus far received only $227,892 55 from assessments on streets already finished, showing that even on completed streets the city is out $14,517 06.

THE case of Potts, an Economy man, who some days ago, before 'Squire Edgar, sued a conductor on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad for assault and battery in having shoved him from a car, was yesterday withdrawn at the prosecutor's costs.

CHIEF ROSS yesterday entered a charge before Mayor Philips against Frank Burns for Sunday liquor selling. The defendant is an Irwin avenue tavern keeper, and is alleged to have committed the offense last Sunday. He was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

THE niece of Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, Miss Lizzie, aged 22, the daughter of Wm. Marshall, Esq., of Butler, a schoolteacher by profession, was accidentally shot on Sunday evening in that place. She is reported to be in a dangerous condition. She is a most estimable lady.

A MAD steer made things lively yesterday morning on Liberty street, near the Union Depot. Several shots were fired at the beast, none of which took effect, however, and it was not until he had run a mile or two that he dropped that fire. Cows enough which struck terror to the hearts of pedestrians.

THE Chief of Police yesterday received a dispatch from Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio, stating that on Saturday night the store of Rickards & Swearingen, at that place, was entered by thieves, and some $750 worth of goods stolen. The goods consisted of pocket cutlery, silver plated ware, razors, pistols, beside a large amount of jewelry and several watches.

*The Most Delicious Cake*
*ever made is the Philadelphia White Mountain at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.*

## OUR GREAT EXPOSITION.

**Progress of the Work of Preparation—The Military Requested by General Pearson to Participate in the Opening Parade—Letters from Distinguished Persons—The Press Committee, &c., &c.**

As the time approaches for the grand opening of our great Exposition, the managers are showing an increased activity, fully commensurate with the importance of the occasion, and everything betokens a most successful opening. Power Hall, we were assured yesterday, will be ready before the close of the present week. The boilers will be placed in position and ready to get up steam by Saturday night. The shafts in the main building will be set up to-morrow. In fact, there is nothing about the building, even to the smallest detail, that has not received due attention. So, on this score, the public may rest assured that there will be no drawbacks.

THE MILITARY.

By the following will be seen there is a probability that the Sixth Division will take part in the grand opening demonstration.

HEADQUARTERS, 6TH DIVISION, N. G. P. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1875.

*Circular:*

The officers of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute having designated October 7, 1875, as the day on which their first grand Exposition shall be opened to the public, and having requested the attendance of the Sixth Division, N. G. P., and believing it eminently proper that everything should be done to assist an enterprise so important to the citizens of this community, it is hereby requested that Colonel E. C. Negley, commanding Third Brigade, and Major General Joseph Browne, commanding Fourth Brigade, assemble their respective commands on Thursday, October 7th, 1875, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of participating in the demonstration of that day. The Third Brigade will form on Wood street, right resting on Water; the Fourth Brigade will form on Water street, right resting on Wood.

By command of Major General Pearson,

JAMES B. MOORE, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which every member was present. The most encouraging reports were presented, and the announcement made that but little exhibiting space was left. A resolution was unanimously adopted that *The Exposition Daily*, a newspaper to be issued each day during the continuance of the Exposition, should be the official organ of the Exposition as well as of Press Headquarters—the office of the *Daily* for the present being 121 Fourth avenue.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

A contract was closed with Professor Harry Gilbert, the former partner of Donaldson, to make balloon ascensions during the Exposition. These ascensions will be made on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and will take up invited parties. For the benefit of timid people ascensions of one thousand feet, at which altitude the balloon will be secured by ropes, will be made every day.

PRESS EXCURSIONS.

Mr. George Wardman, chairman of the committee appointed to look after the enjoyment of visiting members of the press, called at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and laid before the officers of that body a project for railroad and steamboat excursions to points of interest in the vicinity of the cities. President Howe appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph D. Weeks, J. F. Hutchinson and C. Shiras Anderson, No. 1 Fifth avenue, corner of Liberty, Diamond Bank Block. On his tables will be found all the finest imported goods, which are to be the style for autumn and winter wear, and as his reputation as a first-class tailor is beyond question he proposes to be outfitted in the highest style of the art, and prices as reasonable as those charged at inferior establishments.

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

**Have You Seen**
the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

**To Select**
from a choice variety of fine goods for gentlemen's wear, go to Walter Anderson, No. 1 Fifth avenue, corner of Liberty, Diamond Bank Block. On his tables will be found all the finest imported goods, which are to be the style for autumn and winter wear, and as his reputation as a first-class tailor is beyond question he proposes to be outfitted in the highest style of the art, and prices as reasonable as